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THE MARKET FOR FOOD IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE/MARKETING RESEARCH REPORT NO. 702

PREFACE

This report is based on a study of the market for food in schools during 1962-63. Comparison with a benchmark survey conducted 5 years earlier shows that during the intervening period the number of public school districts decreased by one-third, while pupil enrollment increased by about 10 percent. The number of lunches served in the National School Lunch Program expanded rapidly--at least 20 percent--during these 5 years.

The objective of this report is to provide a current measure of the school food market, which will reflect shifts in quantities and types of foods served in school lunchrooms. It also contains an evaluation of trends in school feeding and identifies areas warranting special attention in the operation of the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The study on which this report is based was part of a broad program of research relating to the public food distribution program, which is concerned with expanding the market for farm products and improving nutritional levels among children and needy people. Other recent reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture concerning availability of school lunch services are "Food Services in the Public Schools" Marketing Research Report 681, November 1964, and "Food Service in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools" Marketing Research Report 678, October 1964.

The study reported here was conducted in the Market Development Branch, Marketing Economics Division, under the general direction of Robert B. Reese. Data collection and processing were carried out by the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Acknowledgment is made to the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the effective job of data collection and tabulation. Special appreciation is given to Kenneth E. Anderson for his assistance in planning the study while in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and later in the work at the Bureau of the Census. Appreciation also is extended to Samuel C. Vanneman, Isabelle Kelley, Herbert Rorex, and other members of the staff, Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, for helpful counsel in the planning and development of this research.

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April 1965

HIGHLIGHTS

The Nation's schools provide an important and rapidly expanding market for agricultural products. During 1962-63, foods with a wholesale value of $929 million moved through lunchrooms in about 66,000 public elementary and secondary schools. Additional foods valued at $77 million were used in the approximately 6,500 private schools offering food services. The school food outlet, therefore, accounts for about $1 billion in foods.

In 1957-58, public school lunchrooms were providing an outlet for foods valued at $597 million. Thus, there was a gain of $332 million or 56 percent by 1962-63. Wholesale food prices rose about 6 percent during the 5-year period; hence, the increase recorded is largely in the volume of food moving through this market.

Expansion of the school food market resulted primarily from larger enrollment and increasing availability of school lunch services. In 1957-58, slightly over 21 million public school children had access to school food services. Five years later, this number had increased to nearly 28.5 million. An increase of 400,000 pupils in private schools having lunches available was also reported.

There was some increase in the proportion of pupils making use of the lunch services offered. Substantial gains were reported in the high schools. During 1962-63, on an average day about one-half of the pupils in these high schools ate the school lunches. Five years earlier, only one-third of these pupils were obtaining their lunches at school. Among elementary school pupils, average participation tended to remain at around one-half of the pupils having access to lunch services.

Another reason for the expansion of the school food market was that the average lunch contained foods of somewhat higher value than before. During 1957-58, the value of foods used was equivalent to about $28 per pupil attending schools offering lunch service. By 1962-63, this average had risen to $32.58. Increases in average participation rates appear to account for only a portion of this gain.

Most of the increased consumption of food occurred within the framework of the National School Lunch Program. The number of pupils having access to lunch services outside the Program remained approximately the same. In non-Program schools where plate lunches were offered, however, average daily participation increased substantially--from about 29 to 57 percent.

Food purchases by public and private schools through commercial channels amounted to around $780 million in 1962-63. Commercial food purchases by public schools increased by $216 million (or more than 40 percent) from 5 years earlier. Although the value of Federal food donations also increased, local commercial purchases, during 1962-63, accounted for almost 80 percent of the food flowing into school lunchrooms.

Milk and milk products, excluding butter, accounted for a major portion of the total value of foods going into the schools. Fluid milk or milk products accounted for about 34 cents of every dollar's worth of purchased or donated foods delivered to the schools. The dollar value of this product was $370 million in 1962-63. Meat, poultry, and fish, as a group, accounted for almost $200 million or 21 cents out of every food dollar. Fruits and vegetables--fresh, canned, frozen, and dried--made up the next largest food category, accounting for 14 cents of the food dollar; the canned goods portion of this was almost $100 million during the 1962-63 year.

Comparisons between the 1962-63 data and data from the 1957-58 survey indicate several significant changes in food use by the schools:

(1) There was a substantial increase in the use of milk and milk products and of meat and poultry during the 5-year period; per capita consumption of red meat and poultry especially was higher in 1962-63.

(2) There was a relatively small gain in the consumption of fruits and vegetables on a per capita basis. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes were up somewhat, owing in part to frozen and other processed forms entering the market.

(3) Federal donations of butter and dried eggs and of flour and other cereals were a substantial part of the total product used in these categories; they were also a major part of total commodity contributions by the Government (together with poultry) in 1962-63.

(4) Use of frozen food moved up during the 5-year period. Over $11 million was spent by the schools on packaged frozen food in 1962-63. Two relatively new items sparked the advance: frozen fish sticks and frozen white potatoes.

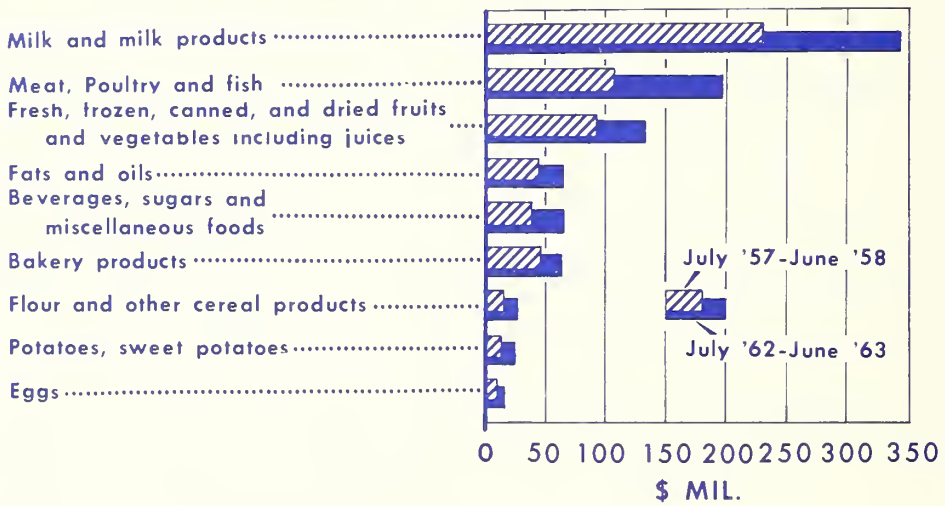
Schools under the National School Lunch Program reported significantly higher per capita consumption of foods than schools operating lunch service outside the Federal program. Schools participating in both the National School Lunch Program and the Special Milk Program had a higher per capita consumption of milk than schools with either one or none of the Federal programs.

Although the number and proportion of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program have grown rapidly, 35,000 public and 10,000 private schools with a combined enrollment of 14 million pupils were not participating in the Federal Program in 1962-63. (Some kind of school lunch service was available to 4.5 million of these pupils.) Moreover, in public and private schools under the National School Lunch Program, about 14 million pupils--more than 40 percent--were not consuming plate lunches on a daily basis. Hence, there is room for market expansion within the schools where lunches are available as well as among schools not providing food service.

Expansion in school population alone could result in an increase of as much as 25 percent in the school food market during the next decade. This estimate assumes no change in the percentage of pupils eating lunches in school each day. If means could be found to bring plate lunches or their equivalent to the millions enrolled in schools without lunch service, and if student participation could be increased over present levels in schools where plate lunches are available, the market for food in the Nation's schools would be substantially enlarged. The challenge and the market are there.

WHOLESALE VALUE OF FOODS DELIVERED TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

July 1962-June 1963 Compared With July 1957-June 1958


Milk and milk products
Meat, Poultry and fish
Fresh, frozen, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables including juices
Fats and oils
Beverages, sugars and miscellaneous foods
Bakery products
Flour and other cereal products
Potatoes, sweet potatoes
Eggs
July '57-June '58
July '62-June '63
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350
$ MIL.

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THE MARKET FOR FOOD IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS

by

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INTRODUCTION

The market for food in the Nation's schools is a substantial part of the away-from-home eating market. Moreover, the school food market has grown rapidly in recent years as a result of the increase in school enrollment and the greater number of schools that are offering food service. During the 1962-63 school year, public and private schools with food service used food valued at more than $1 billion. The 72,500 schools in the country that provided lunches served some 3 billion meals during the academic year.

Most of the increase in school food service was under the National School Lunch Program. This program, initiated in 1946, is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State educational agencies. The Federal program has facilitated the expansion of food service in the Nation's schools, an operation begun by local groups years before.

Currently, school lunch services are offered in about 70 percent of the Nation's public schools; these schools have approximately 84 percent of the total pupil enrollment. Most of these lunch services are under the National School Lunch Program--64 percent of the schools with 75 percent of the enrollment are under the Federal program.

A lower proportion of the private schools--about 43 percent with 50 percent of the enrollment in private schools--have food service. Most of the lunches are provided under the National School Lunch Program.

Schools participating in the Federal program receive cash and commodity donations to help them serve well-balanced, low-cost lunches. To be eligible to recieve assistance, schools agree to operate the lunch service on a nonprofit basis, serve lunches that meet specific nutritional standards, and serve lunches free or at a reduced price to those children unable to pay the regular price. Public and private schools of high school level and under may participate in the National School Lunch Program.

Under the program, schools serve lunches that meet at least one-third of a child's daily dietary needs as prescribed by the National Research Council. These lunches must contain the following, as a minimum:

1. One-half pint of fluid whole milk as a beverage.
2. Two ounces (edible portion as served) of lean meat, poultry, or fish; or 2 ounces of cheese; or 1 egg; or one-half cup of cooked dry beans or peas; or 4 tablespoons of peanut butter; or an equivalent quantity of any combination of the above listed foods. To be counted in meeting this requirement, these foods must be served in a main dish, or in a main dish and one other menu item.

3. A three-fourths cup serving consisting of 2 or more vegetables or fruits or both. Full strength vegetable or fruit juice may be counted to meet not more than one-fourth cup of this requirement.
4. One slice of whole-grain or enriched bread; or a serving of cornbread, biscuits, rolls, muffins, etc., made of whole-grain or enriched meal or flour.
5. Two teaspoons of butter or fortified margarine.

In addition to the plate lunches, some schools serve a la carte items which are apart from the National School Lunch Program. Other schools may serve a la carte items only, and still others may provide milk at some time during the school day, but offer no food service.

The aim of the research reported here was to chart the current market for food in elementary and secondary schools, compare it with earlier benchmark data, and examine the potential size of the market. This study of food used in schools was undertaken as part of a broad program of research to expand markets for farm products.

The survey was conducted during the schoolyear 1962-63 in such a way as to avoid seasonal bias and to permit valid annual estimates of the different commodities used by the schools. The survey is based on a sample of 500 public schools and 100 private schools providing lunch service; these were selected from a sample of over 5,000 schools covered in an earlier phase of the research. Because the data in this report are derived from a subsample of the schools covered in the larger survey, some totals in this report may differ from those in earlier reports. Schools reported their actual food receipts and, since school kitchens have little annual food carryover, annual receipts were considered to indicate approximate quantities of food used. Details on research methods are given in the appendix.

In this report, the term "all schools" means public and private schools below the college level that provided lunch service, whether under the National School Lunch Program or apart from this program. When comparisons are made with the 1957 survey data, references cover public schools only, since the private schools were not included in the 1957 survey. As reported here, large schools are those with enrollments of 300 pupils or more; small schools have enrollments under 300. Urban schools are those located in places of 2,500 population or more, and rural schools are those in places under 2,500. Comparisons of data from the 1957-58 and 1962-63 surveys generally involve ratios based upon pupils in average daily attendance. These are the pupils having access to the lunch services--whether they use them or not. Average daily attendance is usually about 85 percent of the total enrollment.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS

During the academic year 1962-63, there were approximately 66,000 public elementary and secondary schools providing lunch service. These schools had an average daily attendance of about 28 million persons. Approximately 53 percent of the pupils were using the school's food services on an average day (table 1). Of the Nation's private schools, about 6,500 made lunch available to their 3 million pupils. About half of these children had the school lunch on a daily basis.

There have been a number of significant shifts in the school structure which affect the lunch service program. During the 5-year period 1957 to 1962, enrollment in elementary and secondary schools grew by 8 million children. There has been

Table 1.--Number of public schools with lunch programs, average daily attendance, and pupil participation in the school's food services, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Item	Schools with lunch programs		Average daily attendance	Pupils utilizing school's food services	
	Number	Percent 2/	Thousands	Thousands	Percent 3/
All schools	66,175	68	28,476	15,057	53
Grades taught:					
Elementary	39,997	41	11,868	6,650	56
Secondary	26,178	27	16,608	8,408	51
Size of school (pupil enrollment):					
Large (300 or over)	45,047	47	25,819	13,202	51
Small (under 300)	21,128	21	2,656	1,855	70
Schools with--					
Special Milk Program	59,132	61	25,227	13,506	54
Other milk service	7,043	7	3,248	1,551	48
School location:					
Urban	36,410	38	20,396	9,850	48
Rural	29,765	30	8,080	5,207	64

1/ The data are subject to sampling variance. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.
2/ As percent of all public schools.
3/ Based on average daily attendance.

a consolidation of schools and school districts. The proportion of the total pupil enrollment in larger schools located in urban areas is increasing. A vast school building program has taken place, particularly in the Nation's suburbs, and a large proportion of the new schools have facilities for food services.

The school lunch market in the public schools alone grew from about $597 million in 1957 to about $929 million in 1962, a gain of 56 percent. The largest factor in the growth of the school market is the greatly increased number of lunches served to a larger number of pupils. Part of the increased school purchases may be attributed to the larger proportion of lunches being consumed by students in secondary schools. (These lunches have somewhat larger portions and are priced somewhat higher than lunches for elementary grade children.) Part of the increased value of foods used in the schools may also be the result of changes in the kind of food served--meat and poultry made up a larger proportion of the total food used by the schools in 1962. A portion of the increase is also accounted for by changes in the prices that schools paid for the food they bought--during the 5-year period, the wholesale price index for foods rose by about 6 percent.

Current Participation in Program

Pupil participation in school food programs varies among schools with different characteristics and with different types of food service. The 1962-63 survey indicated

that smaller schools and those in rural areas had a substantially higher percentage of pupil participation in their lunch programs than larger schools in urban areas. However, these schools accounted for a smaller proportion of the Nation's school enrollment. In schools with under 300 pupils, 70 percent of the children in average daily attendance used the food service provided, accounting for 1.8 million lunches daily. In the larger schools, though only 51 percent of those attending participated in the lunch program on a daily basis, about 13 million lunches were consumed daily. Similarly, almost twice as many lunches were served by schools in urban areas as in rural areas--though a smaller proportion of the urban school children used school lunch facilities (table 1).

Pupil consumption of plate lunches was higher in schools that participated in the National School Lunch Program than in other schools serving lunches. In public schools in the Federal program, about 55 percent of the pupils ate plate lunches. In other public schools with lunch service, about 35 percent of the pupils had plate lunches on a daily basis. In other public schools offering plate lunches, about 35 percent of the pupils consumed a plate lunch each day. Additional pupils made a la carte purchases.

Schools having lunch service provide lunches for teachers as well as pupils. (Teachers generally pay higher prices than students.) During the 1962-63 academic year, approximately 2.8 billion plate lunches were served to school children and another 162 million were purchased by teachers and other adults associated with the schools. Altogether, about 3 billion plate lunches were consumed. The great majority of these lunches, 2.7 billion, were provided under the National School Lunch Program in schools which also participated in the Special Milk Program (table 2).

The nearly 3 billion lunches served were about equally divided between schools of elementary and secondary level. Larger schools, those with more than 300 pupils, accounted for almost 2.5 billion lunches, while smaller schools served less than .4 billion lunches during the year. Schools in urban areas served 1.8 billion lunches, compared with 1.0 billion lunches served by schools in less densely populated areas. Public schools operate lunch services about 180 days a year. The average pupil would consume about 100 lunches during this time. The small, rural schools served the largest number of lunches per pupil (table 2).

Prices Paid and Plate Lunches Purchased

The proportion of children buying plate lunches declined as prices increased, with 2 out of 3 students buying lunches at 20 cents but 1 out of 3 buying when the price was 40 cents (table 3). The modal price paid for plate lunches in National School Lunch Program schools during the survey period was 25 cents--closely followed by meals at 30 cents. Prices were somewhat higher in secondary schools than in elementary schools.

The price of plate lunches was higher, on the average, in schools serving food outside the National School Lunch Program and student participation on a daily basis was proportionately lower. Hence, the contribution of the Federal Government--amounting to almost 11 cents per meal in commodity donations and cash assistance during fiscal 1962--was a significant factor in the total number of plate lunches that students purchased.

Plate lunches tended to cost somewhat more in schools where a la carte service was offered. As a result of the higher price for the plate lunch, as well as the opportunity to purchase food on the a la carte basis, the proportion of students purchasing plate lunches was lower in these schools.

Table 2.--Number of plate lunches served to pupils in public schools, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Item	Plate lunches served to pupils	
	Lunches 2/	Annual servings per pupil in attendance 3/
	Millions	Number
All schools	2,841	100
Grades taught:		
Elementary	1,375	116
Secondary	1,465	88
Size of school (pupil enrollment):		
Large (300 or over)	2,468	96
Small (under 300)	372	140
Schools with--		
National School Lunch Program	2,719	102
Schools with--		
Special Milk Program	2,618	104
School location:		
Urban	1,808	89
Rural	1,032	128

1/ The data are subject to sampling variance. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.
2/ In addition, about 162 million lunches were purchased by school teachers.
3/ Based on 180 operating days in the school year.

National School Lunch Program and Food Consumption in the Schools

Schools participating in the National School Lunch Program constitute the major share of the total market for food used in schools. These schools have most of the pupils, and higher per capita consumption levels as well. Average per capita consumption of food in program schools, public and private, was equivalent to 196 pounds, or $32.67, during the survey year (table 4).

For milk and milk products, the per capita consumption in National School Lunch Program schools was the equivalent of about 100 pounds during the 1962 school year, or a dollar value of $12.27. The average child in other food service schools consumed the equivalent of 70 pounds or $9.14 worth of milk products. For meat, poultry, and fish products there were similar differences. Per capita consumption of these products in National School Lunch Program schools was about 15.7 pounds or $6.95 in value; among other schools serving lunch, consumption averaged 14.4 pounds and had a value of about $6.91 during the 1962-63 year. For fresh fruits and vegetables, per capita consumption in National School Lunch Program schools was similarly higher; during the 1962-63 survey year, pupils in National School Lunch Program schools consumed an average of 9.1 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables with a value of $1.03. Pupils in schools with lunch service outside the National School Lunch Program consumed about 5.8 pounds with a value of $0.74 during the school year.

Table 7.--Pupils purchasing plate lunches under the National School Lunch Program, distribution by price of lunch and school characteristics, March 1962

Price of lunch 1/	Pupil enrollment				Average daily participation				Ratio of lunches purchased to enrollment			
	Total	In elementary schools	In secondary schools	Other school combinations	Total	In elementary schools	In secondary schools	Other school combinations	Total	In elementary schools	In secondary schools	Other school combinations
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 8 cents 2/	104	37	---	67	76	29	---	48	73	77	---	71
10 cents	200	87	18	96	145	63	10	68	73	72	57	71
15 cents	697	432	3/	264	414	254	3/	159	59	59	---	60
20 cents	2,804	1,570	237	998	1,601	832	137	590	57	53	58	59
25 cents	9,868	6,139	1,732	1,997	5,044	3,172	804	1,121	51	52	46	56
30 cents	9,890	5,445	3,624	822	3,998	2,274	1,312	412	40	42	36	50
35 cents	5,245	1,250	3,961	33	1,696	426	1,256	15	32	34	32	45
40 cents	877	71	805	---	205	24	181	---	23	34	22	---
45 cents and over	136	11	125	---	30	6	24	---	22	57	19	---

1/ Most lunches were at the prices listed, but each price shown includes some lunches for 2 cents more or 2 cents less than the specified price.

2/ It is likely that most lunches at these prices were offered to needy and near-needy pupils.

3/ Less than 1,000.

Table 4.--Quantity and value of all food used in public and private schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, National School Lunch Program schools and other schools with lunch service, July 1962-June 1963

Item	Quantity		Value	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Schools with National School Lunch Program	5,619.5	196.3	934.9	32.67
Other schools with lunch service	385.1	169.3	71.5	31.45
Totals and averages	6,004.5	194.4	1,006.4	32.58

Part of this difference is probably the result of the higher proportion of donated foods going to National School Lunch Program schools. This may be reflected in lower lunch prices and, hence, greater participation by the pupils. Also, National School Lunch Program schools tend to emphasize the complete plate lunch and children may consume more food in this way than through a la carte selections.

School and Pupil Participation Since 1957

There were several significant shifts in school and pupil participation in lunch programs between the 1957 and 1962-63 surveys (fig. 1). By 1962, school enrollments had increased by about 8 million pupils or 30 percent. Most of these 8 million new pupils were going to schools that already had lunch service. Since 1957 the number of schools has declined, primarily because of consolidation of old school and school districts and the building of new and larger schools in the Nation's suburbs. Therefore, a larger proportion of the pupil enrollment in 1962 was in larger schools located in urban areas. Fewer children were in rural schools.

Larger enrollments were reflected in an increase in the number of plate lunches served daily. Although the proportion of students using their school's food service remained about the same, there was an increase of 3.7 million lunches served on a daily basis. This means that for the academic year 1962 about 666 million more lunches were served than in 1957.

Increased participation of pupils in the school lunch program was especially evident in the secondary schools. In 1957, about 34 percent of the pupils in schools at this level ate the school lunch; in 1962, the average daily participation was more than 50 percent. This increased participation probably reflects the experience and "educational" value of having lunches served to many of these children while they were in elementary school. The greatly increased enrollment in secondary schools reported for 1962 is, in part, related to the "growing up" of large numbers of children who were in the elementary schools during the 1957 survey. 1/

1/ Part of the increased enrollment reported by secondary schools has its origin in the changed structure of the school system. More junior high schools are being built and their students, who would otherwise be in the 7th and 8th grades of elementary schools, are classified as in secondary schools.

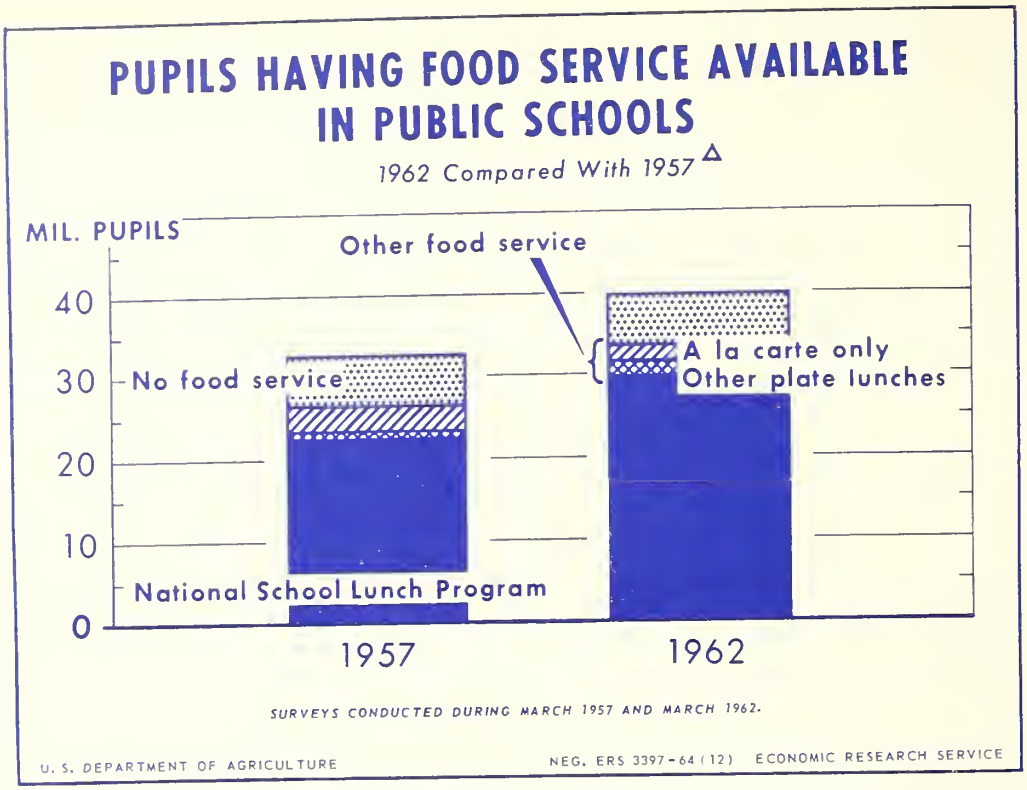

Figure 1

There has also been a marked increase in the proportion of pupils having school lunches in schools outside the National School Lunch Program. There has been very little change in the overall enrollment of these schools, but the number of pupils using school lunch services has grown from 540,000 to 1,110,000 (table 5).

Participation Projected to 1975

Developments in the school lunch program since 1957 and projections of school enrollments for the next decade by the Bureau of the Census permit some estimates of the school lunch market in the years ahead. The Bureau of the Census, on the basis of 3 different assumptions, projects from 48.1 million to 48.9 million students in the elementary and secondary schools by 1965. Projections for 1975 range from 51.8 million to 58.4 million students in these schools.

If school participation continues as reported in 1962, lunch service will be available to about 39 million students in 1965 and to 42 to 46 million pupils by 1975.

If the middle projection is taken for an enrollment of 55 million pupils in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools in 1975, and if patterns of school participation remain substantially the same as in 1962, about 45 million pupils will have lunch service available in their schools in 1975. If 1962 patterns of pupil participation remain about the same, 22.5 million plate lunches will be eaten on an average day. By 1975, an increase of at least 25 percent over the number of pupils having lunch service is thus indicated (fig. 2).

Actually, the trend from 1957 to 1962 was for a larger proportion of the schools to participate in lunch programs. Therefore, the estimates given above are conservative.

Table 5.--Changes in pupil utilization of public school lunch services, July 1962-June 1963 compared with July 1957-June 1958

Item	1957-58			1962-63			Changes in average daily attendance	Change in number of pupils using school lunch service
	Average daily attendance	Pupils using school lunch service	Percentage of pupils using school lunch service 1/	Average daily attendance	Pupils using school lunch service	Percentage of pupils using school lunch service 1/		
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent
All schools	21,482	11,344	53	28,476	15,057	53	32.5	32.7
Grades taught:								
Elementary	15,883	9,451	60	11,868	66,650	56	-25.3	-29.7
Secondary	5,599	1,892	34	16,608	8,408	51	196.6	344.3
Size of school (enrollment):								
Large (300 or over)	18,671	9,281	50	25,819	13,202	51	38.3	42.2
Small (under 300)	2,811	2,063	73	2,656	1,855	70	- 5.5	-10.1
Schools with--								
National School Lunch Program	19,592	10,803	55	26,539	13,951	52	35.4	29.1
Other lunch service	1,889	543	29	1,937	1,106	57	2.5	103.6
Schools with--								
Special milk program	18,964	9,895	52	25,227	13,506	54	33.0	36.5
Other milk service	2,518	1,443	57	3,248	1,551	48	29.0	7.5
School location:								
Urban	14,400	6,647	46	20,395	9,850	48	41.6	48.2
Rural	7,081	4,698	66	8,080	5,207	64	14.1	10.8

1/ Based on average daily attendance.

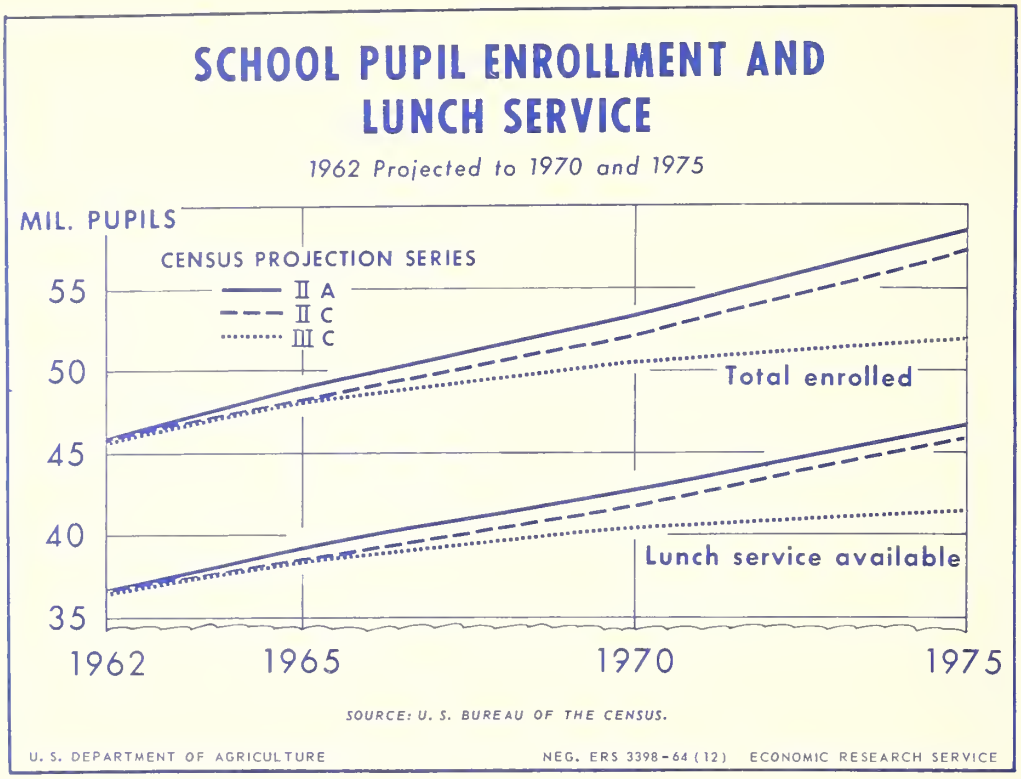

Figure 2

FOODS USED BY THE SCHOOLS

The market for food in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools has been growing rapidly as a result of increased enrollment and the increased number of schools offering foodservice. During the 1962-63 school year, public and private schools with food service used more than $1 billion worth of food, or about $32.50 worth per pupil in daily attendance (tables 6 and 7). The 1957-58 survey showed that in the public schools the value of food used was $597 million, or $28 per capita based on average daily attendance. This compares with the public school figure for 1962-63 of a total consumption of $929 million or $32.64 per capita. 2/ In the public schools the average meal cost almost 31 cents (appendix table 16).

Public and private schools participating in the National School Lunch Program accounted for about $935 million, or about 94 percent of the total value of foods delivered to schools during the school year. These schools were also the principal recipients of donated foods distributed by the Department of Agriculture.

The amount of foods used varied somewhat by size, location, and grade level of schools. The larger schools, those with enrollments of over 300, accounted for $890 million worth of the food used by all schools during the fiscal year. Smaller schools, while almost equal in number, used only $117 million worth of food. Schools

2/ As indicated previously, part of the increased value of foods for schools resulted from higher wholesale prices for foods, changes in the kinds of food being served, and shifts to more plate lunch consumption, especially in the secondary schools.

Table 6.--Value of all food used in public and private schools with lunch programs, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Kind of food	Grades taught		Size of school (pupil enrollment)		School location		NSLP schools		Type of milk service		All schools		
	Elementary	Secondary	Large (over 300)	Small (under 300)	Urban	Rural	Plate lunches only	Plate lunches and a la carte items	Special Milk Program	Other	Public	Private	Total
	Million dollars												
All food	437.3	569.1	889.3	117.1	699.9	306.5	725.3	209.5	899.6	106.8	929.4	77.0	1006.4
Purchased	330.2	450.2	697.3	83.1	549.7	230.7	546.9	170.7	695.4	85.1	720.6	59.9	780.5
Donated	107.1	118.9	191.9	34.0	150.2	75.8	178.4	38.9	204.3	21.7	208.8	17.2	226.0
Milk and milk products	172.4	199.6	330.2	41.8	261.1	110.9	273.9	77.3	340.3	31.7	341.7	30.3	372.0
Meat, poultry, and fish	90.6	124.0	189.6	25.0	147.4	67.2	157.5	41.4	190.1	24.5	197.4	17.2	214.6
Fruits, vegetables, and juices	65.5	75.7	122.1	18.9	93.1	48.2	107.9	26.1	126.7	14.6	132.7	8.9	141.2
Fresh vegetables	9.2	11.1	17.9	2.4	14.0	6.4	15.0	4.1	17.5	2.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Fresh fruit	5.0	5.6	9.2	1.5	7.1	3.6	8.0	2.2	9.6	1.1	10.2	.5	10.7
Frozen fruits and vegetables	1.7	2.1	3.6	.2	2.9	.9	2.2	1.2	3.4	.4	3.7	.1	3.8
Canned fruits and vegetables	46.2	53.4	85.7	13.9	64.2	35.4	78.3	16.8	90.0	9.6	93.3	6.3	99.6
Juices	1.5	1.8	2.9	.3	2.8	.4	1.5	1.4	3.0	.2	2.9	.7	3.2
Dried fruits and vegetables	1.9	1.7	2.9	.6	2.1	1.5	2.9	.4	3.2	.4	3.4	.2	3.6
Fats and oils	31.5	39.5	61.8	9.1	47.5	23.5	51.1	14.9	62.6	8.3	65.9	5.0	70.9
Bakery products	22.9	46.5	63.3	6.2	52.3	17.2	40.3	20.9	59.4	10.1	63.0	6.5	69.5
Flour and other cereal products	12.7	14.1	22.8	4.0	18.6	8.2	21.4	3.9	24.4	2.4	24.8	2.0	26.8
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	9.0	16.4	22.7	2.7	18.2	7.2	16.3	5.6	21.5	3.9	23.7	1.7	25.4
Eggs	8.4	8.2	14.3	2.3	11.7	4.9	12.6	3.1	14.8	1.8	15.1	1.5	16.6
Sugars, sweets	6.0	9.2	13.3	1.9	10.0	5.2	10.7	2.8	13.4	1.8	14.3	.9	15.2
Miscellaneous food and beverages	18.4	36.0	49.1	5.2	40.1.	14.1	33.8	13.5	46.6	7.7	50.9	3.4	54.3

1/ Because of rounding, the columns will not always add up to the totals.

Table 7.--Value of all food used per pupil in public and private schools with lunch programs, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Kind of food	Grades taught		Size of school (pupil enrollment)		School location		NSLP schools		Type of milk service		All schools		
	Elementary	Secondary	Large (over 300)	Small (under 300)	Urban	Rural	Plate lunches only	Plate lunches and a la carte items	Special Milk Program	Other	Public	Private	Total
	Dollars												
All food	32.78	32.42	31.83	39.67	30.95	37.01	35.10	26.34	32.98	29.55	32.64	31.84	32.58
Milk and milk products	12.92	11.37	11.82	14.17	11.55	13.39	13.25	9.72	12.48	8.76	12.00	12.53	12.04
Meat poultry and fish	6.79	7.06	6.79	8.46	6.52	8.12	7.62	5.21	6.97	6.78	6.93	7.11	6.95
Fruits, vegetables and juices	4.91	4.31	4.38	6.37	4.11	5.82	5.23	3.29	4.64	4.02	4.67	3.68	4.56
Fresh vegetables	.69	.63	.64	.81	.62	.77	.73	.52	.64	.79	.68	.45	.66
Fresh fruits	.38	.32	.33	.50	.31	.43	.39	.28	.35	.30	.36	.21	.34
Frozen fruits and vegetables	.13	.12	.13	.06	.13	.11	.11	.15	.12	.12	.13	.04	.12
Canned fruits and vegetables	3.46	3.04	3.07	4.70	2.84	4.28	3.79	2.11	3.30	2.65	3.28	2.61	3.22
Juices	.11	.10	.11	.09	.12	.05	.07	.18	.11	.06	.10	.29	.10
Dried fruits and vegetables	.14	.10	.10	.21	.09	.18	.14	.05	.12	.10	.12	.08	.12
Fats and oils	2.36	2.25	2.21	3.08	2.10	2.83	2.47	1.84	2.29	2.31	2.31	2.07	2.30
Bakery products	1.72	2.65	2.26	2.11	2.31	2.08	1.95	2.63	2.18	2.80	2.21	2.69	2.25
Flour and other cereal products	.95	.80	.81	1.36	.82	.99	1.04	.49	.89	.66	.87	.83	.87
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	.67	.94	.81	.92	.81	.87	.79	.70	.79	1.08	.83	.70	.82
Eggs	.63	.47	.51	.78	.52	.59	.61	.39	.54	.50	.53	.62	.54
Sugars, sweets	.45	.52	.47	.66	.44	.62	.52	.35	.49	.49	.50	.37	.49
Miscellaneous foods and beverages	1.37	2.04	1.75	1.75	1.78	1.71	1.63	1.69	1.71	2.13	1.79	1.40	1.76

1/ Data are based on average daily attendance. Because of rounding, the columns will not always add up to the totals.

located in urban areas used food valued at almost $700 million in their feeding programs; those in rural areas and small towns used about $306 million (table 6). On a per capita basis, secondary schools used somewhat more food than elementary schools.

Analysis of consumption data from schools in the National School Lunch Program disclosed that when both a la carte service and plate lunches were available, pupils ate less food, on the average, than when plate lunches only were offered (table 7). With a la carte service, pupils ate more bakery products, but consumption of milk, meat, fruits, and vegetables was down.

Per capita food usage appears to be highest generally in the small, elementary, and rural school categories (table 7). This reflects primarily the relatively high proportions of pupils eating school lunches each day rather than differences in the food content of the lunches served.

Milk and Milk Products

The value of milk and milk products, excluding butter, delivered to the Nation's schools was $372 million during the school year 1962-63 (appendix table 17). Public schools accounted for $341 million (tables 6 and 7). This compares with $231 million in 1957-58. Thus, there was a 47-percent increase for the public school sector during the 5 years between the two surveys.

Fluid milk made up the major portion of the total value, $285.2 million or 83 percent. Next in order was ice cream, followed by processed cheese and nonfat dry milk solids, and other processed dairy products (appendix table 16). Milk or milk products accounted for more than 34 cents out of every dollar's worth of purchased or donated food used in the Nation's schools. Fluid whole milk alone accounted for 30.5 cents.

Milk and milk products costing $317 million, 97 percent of the total used in the schools, were purchased locally; the remaining 7 percent was donated by the Federal Government (table 8).

Meat, Poultry, and Fish

Meat, poultry, and fish used in the Nation's schools during the academic year 1962-63 had a value of almost $215 million, of which 70 percent was purchased locally. The public schools consumed approximately $197.4 million worth of this, a per pupil value of $6.93. This compares with the 1957-58 consumption valued at $108 million, or $5 per pupil (appendix table 18). Thus, for meats, poultry, and fish there was an increase of 82 percent in total consumption by the public school sector during the period 1957-58 to 1962-63. Red meats accounted for the major portion of the total money value in 1962-63--$135 million, with hamburger the most important meat item. The reminder used during the school year was divided between poultry at $40.7 million, and fish at $21.8 million.

Total school lunch consumption of red meat during the year 1962-63 was 274 million pounds; per capita annual consumption for public schools under the National School Lunch Program was 15.8 pounds, and for all other public schools, it was 13.7 pounds. This compares with 5 years earlier when the total used in public schools

Table 8.--Estimated wholesale value of food, purchased and donated, delivered to public schools having lunch service, July 1962-June 1963

Kind of food	Total	Purchased		Donated	
		Value	Percentage of total	Value	Percentage of total
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Percent	Mil. dol.	Percent
All food	929.4	720.6	77.5	208.8	22.5
Milk and milk products	341.8	317.1	92.8	24.7	7.2
Fluid milk	285.2	285.2	100.0	---	---
Cheese	22.7	2.4	10.6	1/20.3	89.4
Other dairy products (except butter)	33.9	29.5	87.0	4.4	13.0
Meat, fish, and poultry	197.4	137.9	69.9	59.5	30.1
Beef, pork, veal, and other red meats	135.0	107.7	79.8	1/27.3	20.2
Poultry	40.6	8.4	20.7	32.2	79.3
Fish and shellfish	21.8	21.8	100.0	---	---
Fruits, vegetables, and juices	132.6	101.7	76.7	30.9	23.3
Fresh vegetables	19.2	19.2	100.0	---	---
Fresh fruit	10.2	6.4	62.7	1/ 3.8	37.3
Canned vegetables	51.1	38.6	75.5	1/12.5	24.5
Canned fruit	42.2	29.3	69.4	1/12.9	30.6
Frozen fruits and vegetables	3.7	3.7	100.0	---	---
Juices	2.9	2.9	100.0	---	---
Dried fruits and vegetables	3.3	1.6	48.5	1.7	51.5
Fresh potatoes and sweetpotatoes	23.7	21.2	89.5	2.5	10.5
Fats and oils	65.9	6.4	9.7	59.5	90.3
Butter	54.2	.3	00.6	53.9	99.4
Other	11.7	6.1	52.1	1/ 5.6	47.9
Flour and cereal products	24.7	7.2	29.1	17.5	70.9
Bakery products	63.0	62.7	99.5	.3	00.5
Eggs	15.1	5.0	33.1	10.1	66.9
Sugar and sweets	14.2	14.2	100.0	---	---
Miscellaneous food and beverages	50.9	47.2	92.7	3.7	7.3

1/ Overreporting indicated which could result from sampling error (limited sample size), or reporting of some commercial purchases.

was 182 million pounds with a per capita consumption of 8.6 pounds for public schools under the National School Lunch Program, and 7.1 pounds for all other public schools (appendix table 18). Private schools used 22.4 million pounds of red meat in the 1962 school year.

Approximately 126 million pounds of poultry were delivered to public schools during the survey year, of which the greater part was fresh, frozen, and canned chicken. About 45 million pounds of fish were used in the public schools; canned tuna was the principal item. Private schools used 10.4 million pounds of poultry and 3.5 million pounds of fish.

Use of poultry in the Nation's public schools, almost all within the framework of the National School Lunch Program, quadrupled from 1957-58 to 1962, from about 30 to 126 million pounds. On a per capita basis the increase was from 1.4 to 4.4 pounds per child. This rapid increase was probably due in part to the large donations of poultry by the Federal Government during 1962, when the poultry industry experienced a serious export problem.

Fruits and Vegetables 3/

Fruits and vegetables in all forms, including juices, comprised the third largest category of foods going into the school lunch market. During the 1962-63 school year, the value of these foods delivered to the Nation's schools was $141.6 million for a per pupil consumption of $4.56. The public sector of the market accounted for $132.6 million, or $4.67 per pupil in these schools. These figures compare with those of the earlier survey, which showed a value of $91 million for fruit and vegetables used in the public schools, or $4.26 per pupil.

Most of the fruits, vegetables, and juices consumed in the Nation's public schools were received in processed form--about 78 percent. Canned fruits and vegetables accounted for 70 percent. The remaining 8 percent was divided about equally between frozen juices and dried fruits and vegetables.

Per pupil consumption of fruits and vegetables was somewhat higher for schools in the National School Lunch Program than for schools not in the Federal program. It was somewhat higher in private than in public schools.

Fats and Oils

Fats and oils, including butter, delivered to the Nation's schools during the 1962-63 school year had a value of $70.9 million or $2.30 per pupil (see appendix table 17). Butter was the principal item in this category, accounting for about 96.8 million pounds with a value of $58.5 million. Approximately 90 percent of the fats and oils were donated by the Federal Government, almost all in the form of butter (table 8). Public schools accounted for $65.9 million worth of fats and oils, or $2.31 per pupil. This compares with the 1957-58 total of $43 million, an average of $2 per pupil.

Bakery Products

Bakery products used by the Nation's schools during the 1962-63 school year amounted to $69.5 million or about $2.25 per pupil. Bread was the principal bakery item, accounting for 37 percent of the total. In the public schools, bakery products valued at $63.0 million, or $2.21 per pupil, were used during the survey year. This compares with $46 million total public school use and $2.15 per capita consumption during the 1957-58 school year.

Flour and Other Cereals

Flour and other cereals delivered to public and private schools in the 1962-63 academic year had a value of almost $27 million. This amounted to 230 million pounds,

3/ Excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

of which 184 million were donated by the Federal Government. The bulk of this consisted of white flour, from supplies acquired by the Government under price stabilization programs. Among the cereals, rice was the principal item used. Public schools accounted for $24.8 million worth of flour and cereal products used during 1962-63, an average of about 87 cents per pupil. This compares with 1957-58 total public school deliveries valued at $15 million and averaging about 70 cents per pupil.

Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes valued at over $25 million moved into the Nation's school market between July 1962 and June 1963. White potatoes were the principal item in this group. In the public schools, deliveries totaled 269 million pounds, a value of $23.7 million, or about 83 cents per child. The 1957-58 survey showed that public schools used potatoes and sweetpotatoes valued at $14 million, or 60 cents worth per pupil.

Eggs

Eggs, both fresh and dried, with a value of over $16 million were delivered to the Nation's schools during the 1962-63 year. Almost two-thirds of this amount was donated by the Federal Government as dried eggs. The public schools accounted for over $15 million worth, an average per pound of 53 cents. In the 1957-58 survey, public school use of eggs was reported at about $10 million.

Sugar, Sweets

About $15 million worth of sugar and other sweets, including syrups, molasses, honey, jams, preserves, and candies were received in the Nation's schools during the survey year. Refined sugar was the major item in this food group, with candy following but making up relatively little of the total. Public schools accounted for $14.3 million of the school market during 1962-63, compared with $8 million reported in the survey 5 years earlier.

Beverages and Miscellaneous Foods

Beverages and miscellaneous foods such as condiments, puddings, etc., did not comprise a large part of the school market as individual items, but had an aggregate value of over $54 million. The public school portion of this was about $51 million, or $1.80 per child. The total figure was substantially over the $31 million reported by public schools in the survey of 1957-58. This reflects the use of a number of new types of food and food preparations such as prepared soups, spaghetti, and macaroni mixtures (appendix table 18).

Highlights of Trends in Food Use

Among the changes in the school market for food between 1957-58 and 1962-63 were the following:

(1) There was a substantial increase in the use of milk and milk products, and of meat and poultry, during the 5-year period; per capita consumption of red meat and

poultry especially was higher. These increases resulted from a general "upgrading" of menus and, in part, from increased donations by the Federal Government, particularly of poultry.

(2) There was relatively small gain in the overall consumption of fruits and vegetables; the gain was further minimized when computed on a per pupil basis. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes were up somewhat owing to frozen and other processed forms entering the market.

(3) Federal donations of butter, dried eggs, flour, and other cereals accounted for a substantial part of the total product used in these categories. Along with poultry, these foods made up the major part of the commodities contributed by the Federal Government in 1962-63.

(4) Frozen food consumption was up sharply in 1962-63. Two relatively new items sparked the advance: frozen fish sticks and frozen white potatoes. Frozen white potatoes were used largely for french fries.

ACQUIRING FOOD FOR SCHOOL SERVICE

Purchases and Commodity Donations

Commercial suppliers furnished more than 77 percent of the total value of foods used for lunch service during the 1962-63 academic year. 4/ Most purchases were from processors and local wholesalers at regular trade prices (table 9). Public schools with the National School Lunch Program purchased $669.1 million worth of food from local sources and public schools not in the program purchased $51.5 million worth. Private elementary and secondary schools with food service programs spent almost $60 million on their food purchases (appendix tables 17, 19, and 20).

Approximately 22 percent of the food used was reported as contributed by the Federal Government. Donated commodities were received by virtually every school that qualified. The proportions of food purchased and donated varied somewhat by commodities. Of the $372 million of milk and milk products used during the school year, $345 million worth was purchased from local suppliers; $215 million worth of meat, poultry, and fish was delivered to the schools, of which $150 million worth or more was purchased from commercial sources; of $100 million worth of canned fruits and vegetables, $72 million worth or more was purchased from local firms (appendix tables 19 and 20). All frozen foods, beverages, and juices, and virtually all bakery products and sweet goods were purchased from local suppliers (appendix table 20).

On the other hand, the Federal Government donated the major part of some of the commodities used. About 90 percent of the fats and oils were donated--among National School Lunch Program Schools, the proportion was still higher. About two-thirds of the eggs in processed form, and of the flour and other cereal products, were donated.

Buying Practices

In the 1962-63 school year, food purchases by the public schools for their lunch service amounted to about $725 million. There were some differences in buying practices between the smaller and the larger schools.

4/ Does not include approximately $35 million worth of fluid milk purchased by schools offering milk services only.

Table 9.--Percentage of food purchased by public schools from specified types of sellers, by size of school and kind of food, July 1962-June 1963

Kind of food	Small schools			Large schools			All public schools		
	Processor or wholesaler	Retailer	Farmer	Processor or wholesaler	Retailer	Farmer	Processor or wholesaler	Retailer	Farmer
	Percent								
Milk and milk products:									
Fluid milk	95	5	---	98	2	---	97	3	---
Cheese	93	7	---	88	12	---	88	12	---
Other dairy products (except butter)	85	15	---	99	1	---	98	2	---
Meat, fish, and poultry:									
Beef, pork, and veal	69	31	1	88	12	---	85	14	1/
Poultry	73	23	4	89	10	1	86	12	2
Fish	76	24	---	93	7	---	92	8	---
Fruits, vegetables, and juices:									
Fresh vegetables	66	32	2	83	16	1	82	17	1
Fresh fruit	77	21	2	86	14	1/	84	15	1
Canned vegetables	85	15	---	97	3	---	96	4	---
Canned fruit	83	17	---	97	3	---	95	5	---
Frozen fruits and vegetables 2/	95	5	---	97	3	---	96	4	---
Dried fruits and vegetables 2/	92	8	---	98	2	---	96	4	---
Fats and oils (includes butter)	80	20	---	96	4	---	95	5	---
Flour and cereal products	86	14	---	95	5	---	94	6	---
Bakery products	89	11	---	95	5	---	94	6	---
Eggs	50	26	24	75	8	17	72	10	18
Sugar and sweets	77	23	---	95	5	---	93	7	---

1/ Less than 1 percent.
2/ Estimated by weighting average purchases of fruits and of vegetables.

Smaller schools bought more of their food supplies from local retailers than the larger schools did, though the purchasing patterns varied somewhat for different commodities (tables 9 and 10). About 25 percent of the fresh fruits and vegetables, meat, poultry, and fish purchased by the smaller schools came from retail stores. The larger schools made only about 15 percent of their purchases of these foods at retail stores, and even less of their canned or frozen foods were bought at retail. Except for fresh eggs, the larger schools bought virtually no commodities directly from the farmer.

Other differences in purchasing practices were disclosed in the study. Larger schools did much of their purchasing through competitive contracts; smaller schools used competitive contracts less frequently. Those responsible for food service in smaller schools relied more on route salesmen and on personal selection. Route salesmen were particularly important to smaller schools as a source of supply of frozen foods, bakery products, and cheeses. They were an important source of poultry, processed fruits, and vegetables for all schools (table 10).

The quantity of food purchased by the schools varies during the year. Very little food is bought during July and August, when most schools are closed for summer vacation, and in June, when they use up their inventories during the final weeks of school. Heaviest purchasing is done at the beginning of each semester as inventories are acquired (table 11). In particular, staple foods that can be stored, such as flour, canned juices and other beverages, condiments, and seasonings, are bought most heavily in the first month of each semester.

FOOD SERVICE FACILITIES

Vending Machines in the Schools

Many of the schools providing food service use food vending machines. About 16,000 public and private schools, or 22 percent of those serving food, had at least one vending machine in the 1962-63 school year (table 12). A larger proportion of schools at the secondary level than at the elementary level had vending machines. Food vending machines were located in approximately 14,500 public schools. Prevalence of automatically vended foods is indicated by the following list:

Foods sold in vending machines	Number of Schools
Milk	2,900
Soft drinks	9,400
Candy	4,000
Crackers or cookies	2,400
Other	4,800

Other foods included were primarily ice cream and fresh fruit. Use of vending machines by schools with specified characteristics is given in table 13.

The number of vending machines in schools increased between the 1957-58 and 1962-63 survey years. There was a decline in the proportion--though not in the number--of schools having vending machines for milk (table 14).

Table 10.--Percentage of food purchased by public schools with lunch programs, by size of school and buying practice, July 1[illegible]-June 1[illegible]

Kind of food	Small schools				Large schools				All schools			
	Competitive purchasing contracts	Route salesmen	Personal selection	Telephone	Competitive purchasing contracts	Route salesmen	Personal selection	Telephone	Competitive purchasing contracts	Route salesmen	Personal selection	Telephone
	Percent											
Milk and milk products:												
Fluid milk	[illegible]	16	1/	[illegible]	84	[illegible]	1	3	[illegible]	13	1	[illegible]
Cheese	47	64	5	4	53	35	1	11	[illegible]	38	[illegible]	10
Other dairy products (except butter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	12	50	24	1	25	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat, fish and poultry:												
Beef, pork and veal	18	34	26	23	39	36	5	20	37	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry	[illegible]	41	26	16	37	40	6	17	35	40	[illegible]	17
Fish	18	[illegible]	37	17	33	42	4	21	32	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits, vegetables, and juice:												
Fresh vegetables	17	[illegible]	27	24	31	33	13	23	30	[illegible]	14	24
Fresh fruit	21	37	24	18	27	39	9	25	27	[illegible]	11	24
Canned vegetables	16	58	13	13	34	55	1	10	[illegible]	55	3	10
Canned fruit	18	54	15	13	39	50	[illegible]	9	36	50	4	10
Frozen fruits and vegetables 2/	4	92	1	3	26	43	16	15	25	44	16	15
Dried fruits and vegetables 2/	20	65	6	9	34	46	[illegible]	12	31	49	[illegible]	12
Fats and oils (includes butter)	19	51	19	11	44	45	1	9	[illegible]	46	3	9
Flour and cereal products	27	51	9	13	41	42	3	14	39	43	4	14
Bakery products	23	66	3	[illegible]	62	33	1	4	59	36	1	4
Eggs	15	17	26	42	35	26	10	29	33	25	12	30
Sugar and sweets	13	56	18	13	39	50	1	10	36	50	4	10

1/ Less than 1 percent.
2/ Estimated by weighting average purchases of fruits and of vegetables.

Table 11.--Percentage of value of food delivered to public schools with lunch programs, by months, July 1962-June 1963

Kind of food	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total 1/
	Percent												
Milk and milk products	---	---	10	11	11	8	13	13	12	11	9	2	100
Fats and oils	---	---	15	11	9	8	14	11	14	11	6	---	100
Flour and other cereal products	---	---	16	11	12	8	14	12	11	10	6	1	100
Bakery products	---	---	11	12	12	9	11	10	14	12	8	2	100
Meat, poultry, and fish	---	---	11	13	12	9	15	11	11	10	7	1	100
Eggs	---	---	17	13	9	6	10	12	12	11	8	1	100
Sugars, sweets	---	---	11	10	8	7	12	14	14	14	8	1	100
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	---	---	11	11	10	10	13	9	12	14	8	1	100
Fresh vegetables	---	---	11	11	9	6	14	12	12	12	10	1	100
Fresh fruit	---	---	8	11	15	8	13	17	16	5	5	1	100
Frozen fruits and vegetables	---	---	13	12	5	3	11	6	17	18	13	1	100
Canned fruits and vegetables	---	1	13	15	12	8	12	10	11	13	6	---	100
Juices	---	---	20	16	6	5	12	9	11	11	8	2	100
Dried fruits and vegetables	---	1	15	17	13	7	9	15	11	8	3	---	100
Beverages	---	---	21	18	7	4	15	12	6	5	10	2	100
Miscellaneous food	---	1	17	13	9	10	13	10	10	10	6	1	100
All food	---	---	11	12	11	8	13	12	12	11	8	1	100

1/ Because of rounding, the columns will not always add up to the totals.

Table 12.--Public and private schools with lunch programs having vending machines, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963

Item	Schools with vending machines		Schools without vending machines		All schools with lunch service
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
All schools	15,979	22.0	56,703	78.0	72,682
Grades taught:					
Elementary	5,663	12.7	38,995	87.3	44,658
Secondary	10,316	36.8	17,708	63.2	28,024
Size of school (pupil enrollment):					
Large (300 or over)	11,420	23.0	38,199	77.0	49,619
Small (under 300)	4,559	19.8	18,504	80.2	23,063
Schools with--					
National School Lunch Program	14,609	21.4	53,651	78.6	68,260
Other lunch service	1,370	31.0	3,052	69.0	4,422
Schools with--					
Special Milk Program	14,033	21.7	50,639	78.3	64,672
Other milk service	1,946	24.3	6,064	75.7	8,010
School location:					
Urban	8,053	19.1	34,072	80.9	42,125
Rural	7,926	25.9	22,631	74.1	30,557

Storage and Other Facilities

Storage space is an essential part of the facilities schools need in order to provide food service. The amount and kind of storage space will influence the buying and inventory patterns of the school as well as the related practices that suppliers need to follow. Three types of storage space were covered in the survey: dry, cold, and freezer. Among schools having food service under the National School Lunch Program, most had space for all 3 types of storage.

More than 95 percent of the schools reported dry storage space, with an average of 1,600 cubic feet. Larger schools had an average of almost 2,000 cubic feet, and smaller schools about 1,000 cubic feet. More space was available, on the average, in schools in urban areas and in secondary schools. This was due primarily to the larger enrollments in these schools.

Cold storage space was available in 95 percent of the schools. The average was about 200 cubic feet. Larger schools averaged 260 cubic feet and smaller schools 70 cubic feet of cold storage. Freezer storage facilities were available in 90 percent of the schools, with an average of 80 cubic feet. In most cases, this meant a freezer chest similar to those in many private homes. The amount of freezer space also varied by size of school enrollment and grade levels taught (table 15).

Table 13.--Public schools with lunch programs with specified vending machines, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Item	Milk		Soft drinks		Candy		Crackers and cookies		Others 2/		All schools with vending machines	
	Schools	Percent	Schools	Percent	Schools	Percent	Schools	Percent	Schools	Percent	Schools	Percent
All schools.....	2,923	20.2	9,435	65.1	3,086	27.5	2,392	16.5	3,986	33.0	14,484	100
Grades taught:												
Elementary.....	1,329	27.8	3,056	63.9	1,063	22.2	797	16.7	1,329	27.8	4,784	100
Secondary.....	1,595	16.4	6,378	65.8	2,923	30.1	1,595	16.4	3,455	35.6	9,700	100
Size of school (pupil enrollment):												
Large (300 or over	1,993	19.2	6,113	59.0	2,923	28.2	1,860	17.9	3,986	38.5	10,365	100
Small (under 300).	930	22.6	3,322	80.6	1,063	25.8	532	12.9	798	19.4	4,119	100
Schools with--												
National School Lunch Program....	2,923	21.6	9,036	66.7	3,854	28.4	2,259	16.7	4,259	31.4	13,554	100
Special milk program.....	2,658	20.6	8,372	64.9	3,721	28.9	2,392	18.6	4,259	33.0	12,900	100
School location:												
Urban.....	1,196	17.3	3,588	51.9	1,727	25.0	1,727	25.0	3,322	48.1	6,910	100
Rural.....	1,727	22.8	5,847	77.2	2,259	29.8	664	8.7	1,463	19.3	7,574	100

1/ The data are subject to sampling variance. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.
2/ Includes ice cream, fruit, and other types of vending machines.

Table 14.--Public schools with lunch programs having vending machines, by selected school characteristics, July 1957-June 1958 compared with July 1962-June 1963

Item	Schools with vending machines			
	Number		Percent 1/	
	1957-58	1962-63	1957-58	1962-63
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
All schools	10,748	14,484	17.8	21.9
Grades taught:				
Elementary	8,598	4,784	16.6	12.0
Secondary	2,150	9,700	25.0	37.1
Size of school (pupil enrollment):				
Large (300 or over)	6,329	10,365	21.6	23.0
Small (under 300)	4,419	4,119	14.2	19.9
Schools with--				
National School Lunch Program	10,031	13,554	18.5	21.6
Other lunch service	717	930	11.3	26.9
Schools with--				
Special Milk Program	8,718	12,890	17.8	21.8
Other milk service	2,030	1,595	17.9	22.6
School location:				
Urban	3,941	6,910	13.9	19.0
Rural	6,807	7,574	21.2	25.4

1/ As a percent of all schools having food service.

Most of the Nation's schools providing food service had their own facilities for preparing the lunches; many also had facilities for doing a portion of their own baking. About 90 percent of all public and private schools used their own facilities to prepare lunches. In some instances, schools that did not have kitchen facilities were helped to provide lunch service through the use of central kitchens, or the facilities of other schools.

Baking on the school premises varied somewhat by items. More than half the public schools baked all or part of their bread; more than three-fourths baked all or part of their rolls; and more than nine-tenths baked all or part of their cookies, cakes, and pies. Baking on the premises was most common in the Southeast and Southwest; least, in the Northeast and West.

Table 15.--Number and percentage of public schools with lunch programs having specified types of storage space, and average volume per school, by selected school characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Item	Cold storage			Freezer storage			Dry storage		
	Schools with cold storage		Average space available	Schools with freezer storage		Average space available	School with dry storage		Average space available
	Number	Percent	Cubic feet	Number	Percent	Cubic feet	Number	Percent	Cubic feet
All schools	63,119	95.4	206	59,531	90.0	81	63,783	96.4	1,676
Grades taught:									
Elementary	37,871	94.7	140	35,878	89.7	51	38,403	96.0	1,279
Secondary	25,247	96.4	303	23,653	90.4	127	25,380	97.0	2,275
Size of school (pupil enrollment):									
Large (300 or over)	43,585	96.8	266	40,396	98.7	103	43,851	97.3	1,952
Small (under 300)	19,534	92.5	72	19,135	90.6	34	19,932	94.3	1,068
Schools with--									
National School Lunch Program	59,797	95.3	205	56,608	90.3	80	60,594	96.6	1,65[illegible]
Other lunch service	3,322	96.2	221	2,923	84.6	105	3,189	92.3	[illegible]
Schools with--									
Special Milk Program	56,475	95.5	214	52,887	89.4	85	57,1[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]77
Other milk service	6,644	94.3	137	6,644	94.3	50	6,644	94.3	1,644
School location:									
Urban	35,214	96.7	274	32,024	88.0	96	34,845	95.7	1,[illegible]34
Rural	27,905	93.8	121	27,506	92.4	64	28,935	97.3	1,[illegible]11

1/ The data are subject to sampling variance. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

CONCLUSIONS

The market for food in the Nation's schools has grown rapidly in recent years and will probably continue to do so. In 1962-63, purchases of food by the schools exceeded $780 million, and commodities with a value of $225 million were donated to the schools by the Federal Government. Conservative estimates indicate a gain of almost 25 percent in the school lunch market in the next decade. A gain of this magnitude is based on the 1962 levels of school and pupil participation. Greater gains would require a broadening of this participation.

Despite the growth of the National School Lunch Program, about 34,000 public schools and 8,700 private schools with a combined enrollment of 13 million pupils were not participating in the Federal program in 1962-63. Moreover, in public and private schools under the National School Lunch Program, about 15 million pupils, more than 40 percent, were not consuming school plate lunches on a daily basis.

The problem of broadening school and pupil participation is complicated by the relatively large proportion of needy children who would require free lunch service, as well as the problem of school facilities. Under present legislation, schools participating in the National School Lunch Program agree to provide lunches for those who cannot afford to pay, and part of this burden falls on the local citizenry through taxes or voluntary donations. If the school lunch program is to be broadened in areas where it seems most needed, some means will probably have to be found whereby the financial burden on the poorer school districts can be eased. Methods also need to be devised whereby food service can be introduced in schools lacking their own food service facilities.

The problem of nonparticipation of pupils in available school lunch service is many faceted. Solutions lie in recognizing the factors associated with high and low participation and adjusting the lunch service, where possible, to take these into consideration. Such adjustments might include for instance, holding down the price of plate lunches to pupils, limiting alternatives to the plate lunch, and generally making the school lunch service more appealing.

APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY FOR SURVEY OF MARKET FOR FOOD IN SCHOOLS

Findings are based upon information obtained from a sample selected at random from approximately 500 public and 80 private elementary and secondary schools which provided food services. The sample was drawn from a list of approximately 5 percent of the Nation's public and private schools compiled for an earlier survey of school food services.

The survey was conducted by personal visits, employing regular field personnel of the Bureau of the Census. To overcome seasonal factors, the reporting periods were spread over the entire calendar year, with one-sixth of the sample schools contacted in each of six 2-month periods.

Two survey forms were used (see pages 28-33). School officials were interviewed to secure the descriptive information requested on Form SFM-1. Data concerning quantity and value of foods purchased and donated were recorded by the enumerators on Form SFM-1A, from school invoices covering the specified 2-month period.

Information gathered for sample schools was expanded to provide nationwide totals by the application of 1 of 2 factors. The ratio of the total number of schools with food service in the universe to the number of schools in the sample was applied to reported information on schools and lunches served, enrollment, average daily attendance, and storage space available in the schools. A factor of 132.88152 was used for data relating to public schools and 87.93243 was applied to that for private schools. A multiplying factor 6 times the one used for schools was applied to quantity and value of food, since information on these items for each sample school related only to a 2-month period, that is, one-sixth of an entire year. Appendix table 21 shows the sampling error in the estimates.

An internal check on food usage data was available through Federal agencies--where total quantities moving to schools were known. During 1962-63, foods costing the Federal Government about $179.8 million were distributed to schools. Costs include acquisition, processing, packaging, and transportation to the States. The estimated wholesale value of these foods was slightly higher--around $200 million.

Many of these Federal foods, such as butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, lard and other shortening, flour, dried eggs, and peanut butter were made available to all qualifying schools on a continuing basis. For these commodities, which are delivered periodically, estimates developed from the sample were close to quantities actually distributed.

Other foods were made available only to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. These foods included primarily beef, pork, chicken, canned fruits, vegetables, and sweetpotatoes. Most of these products are given infrequently or only one time. Relatively large shipments are made customarily around the beginning and middle of the school year.

Estimates for these infrequently delivered commodities vary considerably relative to actual distribution reported. These diviations could occur owing to the sampling process. Part of the difference, however, probably stems from variations in local practices and record keeping.

FORM SFM-1
(8-20-62)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 40-6264
APPROVAL EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1963

(Leave blank)

SURVEY OF THE MARKET FOR FOOD IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS - PART I

A. School

District

B. Address

C. Audit period → From (Date) | To (Date)

D. Enumerator

E. Date of survey

F. Data supplied by

Name

Title

		(Leave blank)
1. Type of school: 1 ☐ Public 2 ☐ Private		
2. Is this school located in a city, town or village with a population of 2,500 or more? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No		
3. Grades taught at this school: from (Lowest grade)	Grade	
to (Highest grade)	Grade	
4. Total enrollment at beginning of audit period.	Number	
5. Number of days that lunches were served to pupils during audit period.	Number	
6. Average daily attendance during audit period.	Number	
7. Average daily number of pupils utilizing the school's food services (excluding vending machines).	Number	
8. How many complete plate lunches were served to pupils during audit period? (Exclude a la carte sales but include lunches served free of charge as well as lunches sold.)	Number	
Number served with milk		
Number served without milk		
9. How many plate lunches were served to teachers, school lunch personnel, and other adults during audit period?	Number	
10. Can pupils eating plate lunches obtain second helpings of all or a part of the plate lunch without charge? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No		
11. Type of lunch program: 1 ☐ National school lunch program		
2 ☐ Other non-profit		
3 ☐ Operated by caterer or other for profit		

		(Leave blank)
12. Type of milk service: 1 ☐ Special milk program		
2 ☐ Other		
13. Customary price paid by pupils for a complete plate lunch, if offered:	Cents	
14. Which of the following best describes the type of lunch service offered? (Check one) 1 ☐ A la carte items only		
2 ☐ Single plate lunch only		
3 ☐ Choice among plate lunch combinations (but not individually priced items)		
4 ☐ A plate lunch and also 1 to 3 individually priced items		
5 ☐ Plate lunch(es) and more than 3 individually priced items		
15. Check to indicate which of the following items, if any, are sold through vending machines in this school: ☐ Soups ☐ Sandwiches ☐ Milk and chocolate drink ☐ Ice cream ☐ Fruits ☐ Soft drinks ☐ Candy ☐ Crackers and cookies ☐ Other (Specify) _____		
16. Are compartment steamers used to prepare food? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No		
17. Cubic feet of cold storage space available in school.	No. of cu. ft.	
18. Cubic feet of freezer storage space available in school.		
19. Cubic feet of dry storage space available in school.		

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Food class		20. About what percent of the dollar volume of purchased foods received during the audit period came from each of the following sources? (Enter percent in each column)					21. About what percent of the dollar volume of purchased foods received during the audit period was ordered through – – (Enter percent in each column)					
		Processor or wholesaler (a)	Retailer (b)	Farmer (c)	Other [1] (d)	Total percent (e)	Competitive purchasing contracts (f)	Individual purchases from: Route salesman (g)	Personal selection (h)	Telephone (i)	Other [2] (j)	Total percent (k)
Beef, pork, veal						100						100
Poultry						100						100
Fish						100						100
Eggs						100						100
Fluid milk						100						100
Cheese						100						100
Other dairy products (except butter)						100						100
Vegetables	Canned					100						100
	Fresh					100						100
	Frozen					100						100
	Dried					100						100
Fruit	Canned					100						100
	Fresh					100						100
	Frozen					100						100
	Dried					100						100
Bakery products						100						100
Flour, cornmeal, cereals, commercial mixes, etc.						100						100
Butter, margarine, lard, vegetable shortening, and salad dressing						100						100
Sugar, sirups, jams, and jellies, etc.						100						100

[1] Other means *(Explain)*

[2] Other means *(Explain)*

FORM SFM-1 (8-20-62)

USCOMM-DC 11155 P62

Budget Bureau No. 40-6264; Approval expires December 31, 1963

FORM SFM 1A
(8-16-62)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SURVEY OF THE MARKET FOR FOOD IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS - PART II

A. School | District | Page ___ of ___ Pages

B. Address | D. Enumerator | E. Date of survey

F. Covering food

C. Audit period → From (Date) | To (Date) | ☐ Purchased | ☐ Federally donated | ☐ Donated, other

Line No.	Item (1)	Unit of measure (2)	No. of units (3)	Unit price or values (4)	Total (Col. 3 x Col. 4) (5)	LEAVE BLANK (6)	(7)	(8)

USCOMM-DC 11187 P62

Budget Bureau No. 40-6247; Approval Expires December 31, 1962

FORM SL-1 (6-4-62)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SURVEY OF SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES

INSTRUCTIONS - Please answer the questions on this form as of the month of March 1962 for the school plant shown in the address box. If exact figures as to some items are not available, enter estimates and mark with an asterisk (*). Please complete and return the white copy of the form promptly (within 10 days if possible).

TO: Bureau of the Census, Governments Division
Washington 25, D.C.

Data supplied by

Name

Title

School

Address

School District

Section I - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Total enrollment as of March 1, 1962. (**NOTE:** Please exclude kindergarten and preschool classes in answering this and all other questions on this form.) — Number of pupils

2. Grades taught in this school. (**NOTE:** Show lowest excluding kindergarten and preschool and highest grade taught.) — Grades _____ through _____

3. Number of days this school was open in March 1962. — Number of days

Section II - MILK SERVICE

NOTE: If no milk was available in school, skip to Question 11.

4. At your school, how many days during March were the following beverages available to pupils?

	Number of days
a. Milk (fluid, whole)	
b. Milk (fluid, flavored, whole milk)	
c. Soft drinks (and flavored milk drinks)	

5. At your school, during March, approximately how many times per day could the average pupil have obtained and consumed--

(**NOTE:** Count lunch hour as one time.)

	Number of times per day
a. Milk (flavored and/or unflavored fluid, whole)	
b. Soft drinks (and flavored milk drinks)	

6. Was your school participating in the Special Milk Program?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

7. Which type of service was available to pupils to buy flavored and/or unflavored fluid, whole milk (excluding milk served as part of a plate lunch)? *(Check appropriate item(s))*

1 ☐ Coin operated vending machine

2 ☐ Other dispensing machines

4 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

_____

8. Indicate below the quantity and unit prices of milk (flavored and/or unflavored fluid, whole) purchased by pupils in school during March, including milk bought through vending machines, but not including the first half-pint of milk obtained without extra charge as a part of a complete plate lunch. If more than one price is charged per unit of milk, enter number of units purchased at each price on separate lines.

Item	Number of units purchased by pupils	Price per unit paid by pupils *(Cents)*
a. Half-pints		
b. One-third quarts		
c. Pints		
d. Other *(Specify)* _____		

9. a. How many half-pints of milk (other than milk served as a part of a plate lunch) were served without charge to pupils in March? (If not in half-pint units, please specify unit reported.) — Number of half-pints

Number	Unit

b. Did PTA, civic, charitable or other groups(s) outside the school help finance the cost of milk served without charge to needy pupils during March? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

10. Approximately how many needy pupils received free milk during March? — Number of pupils

Please complete form on following pages

USCOMM-DC 36224 P-62

Section III - SCHOOL FEEDING SERVICES

NOTE: For the purposes of this questionnaire, a complete plate lunch is a nutritious well-balanced meal which is priced as a unit.

11. Did your school provide any feeding services (complete plate lunch or a la carte) for pupils during March?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If "No," continue with Question 12.

If "Yes," skip to Question 15.

12. Do you anticipate that a school feeding service will be available to pupils attending your school within 18 months? *(Check appropriate item)*

a. 1 ☐ Yes *(Within your school)*

b. 2 ☐ Yes *(In a nearby school)*

c. 3 ☐ No

13. If your answer to Question 12 was "Yes," which of the following best describes the food service which will be offered? *(Check one)*

a. 1 ☐ Plate lunches only

b. 2 ☐ Plate lunches and a la carte *(Individually priced foods)*

c. 3 ☐ A la carte only

14. (This hypothetical question aims to provide a measure of number of needy children attending schools without lunch services.) If your school had offered a plate lunch during March 1962 at the following prices, to how many pupils do you think you would have had to serve the lunch at a reduced price or free?

Plate lunch price	Number of pupils	Plate lunch price	Number of pupils
20 cents or under		30 cents	
25 cents		35 cents	

IF YOUR SCHOOL NOW HAS NO FEEDING SERVICES AND YOU HAVE COMPLETED QUESTIONS 1-14, YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

15. How many years have lunch services been offered? — Number of years

16. During March, how many days were school lunch services provided? — Number of days

17. During March, was your school participating in the National School Lunch Program? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

18. Which of the following best describes the type of lunch services offered during March 1962? *(Check one)*

a. 1 ☐ A la carte items only

b. 2 ☐ Single plate lunch only

c. 3 ☐ Choice among plate lunch combinations (but not individually priced items)

d. 4 ☐ A plate lunch and also 1 to 3 individually priced items

e. 5 ☐ Plate lunch(es) and more than 3 individually priced items

19. Which, if any, of the listed types of foods were offered regularly to pupils at individual prices (other than as a part of a complete plate lunch)? *(Check appropriate items)*

Soups	☐	Whole milk	☐
Fruit or vegetable juices	☐	Flavored milk drinks	☐
Sandwiches	☐	Soft drinks	☐
Salads	☐	Ice cream	☐
Bread and rolls	☐	Other desserts	☐
Meats	☐	Packaged snacks	☐
Vegetables	☐	Candy	☐
Fruits	☐		

20. What were the total gross receipts from all food sales (plate lunch sales plus a la carte items) to pupils in March 1962? — Total receipts $

If plate lunches are served, skip to Question 23.

If a la carte service only was offered, answer Questions 21 and 22.

21. On an average day during March 1962, approximately how many needy pupils received noonday food service (other than milk) without charge? — Number of pupils

22. Did PTA, civic, charitable, or other group(s) outside the school help finance the cost of foods served without charge to needy pupils during March 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If a la carte service only was offered, skip to Question 30.

23. If plate lunches were served, what was the approximate range in daily participation by pupils? (Please list the lowest and highest number of plate lunches served in any one day during March 1962.) — a. Lowest; b. Highest

24. a. How many complete plate lunches were served to pupils during the month of March? (Exclude a la carte sales, but include lunches served free-of-charge as well as lunches sold.) — Total No. served

b. Number of these served free-of-charge (including free lunches to needy children financed by other than school funds.) — No. served free

25. During March, what was the customary price paid by pupils for a complete plate lunch, if offered? — Price *(Cents)*

26. Does this price include-- 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

a. Milk?..... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Dessert?..... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

27. Did PTA, civic, charitable, or other group(s) outside the school help finance the cost of lunches served free of charge to needy pupils during March? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

28. On an average day during March 1962 if additional funds had been available, approximately how many additional children, meeting your definition of needy, would have been given lunches at a reduced price or without charge? — No. needy pupils

29. Is a snack bar or canteen operated separately and apart from the lunch program in your school?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If "Yes,"

a. Which of the following best describes the operator of the snack bar or canteen?

1 ☐ School 2 ☐ Student Group(s)

3 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

b. Which of the foods listed below were offered to pupils in the snack bar or canteen? *(Check appropriate items)*

☐ Soups ☐ Sandwiches

☐ Fruits or Salads ☐ Whole milk

☐ Flavored milk drinks ☐ Soft drinks

☐ Ice cream ☐ Candy

Section IV - FOOD PREPARATION AND SOURCE

30. Is menu planning performed by an employee of your school?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

(For a. and b. below, circle appropriate number or insert title.)

a. **If "Yes," which employee?** (Such as *(1)* head cook, *(2)* dietician, *(3)* supervisor, *(4)* home economics teacher, or *(5)* business manager)

(7) _____

b. **If "No," who does the menu planning?**
(Example: *(6)* School System Food Supervisor)

(7) _____

31. Where is the food primarily prepared for your lunch service? *(Check one)*

1 ☐ In the school
2 ☐ In a central kitchen outside the school
3 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

32. Does your school prepare food for other schools?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If "Yes," what is prepared for other schools? *(Check one or more)*

1 ☐ Regular plate lunch
2 ☐ Bag lunch
4 ☐ Selected items used in the lunch

33. What proportion of the listed foods served in your lunchroom(s) is baked in school kitchens (yours or others)?

Item	1 All	2 Part	3 None
Bread			
Rolls (plain)			
Sweet rolls			
Cornbread			
Cookies			
Doughnuts			
Pies and cakes			

34. During the 1961-62 school year, has your school received any federally donated foods?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If "Yes,"

a. **Which of the listed federally donated foods (Sections 32 and 416) have been offered to you during the current school year?** *(Check appropriate items)*

Dry beans		Lard	
Butter		Nonfat dry milk	
Natural cheese		Peanut butter	
Processed cheese		Potatoes, white	
Corn meal		Rice	
Cranberries		Rolled wheat	
Flour		Turkeys, frozen	

34. b. If your school has received both NATURAL and PROCESSED CHEESE from Federal sources, which type was utilized most readily in your lunch program?

1 ☐ Natural 2 ☐ Processed

c. If you checked processed cheese in Question 34b., which would be utilized most readily if natural cheese were distributed in comparable smaller-size containers?

1 ☐ Natural 2 ☐ Processed

d. Which of the donated commodities listed below could you have used more of during the 3-months, January through March 1962?

Dry beans		Lard	
Butter		Nonfat dry milk	
Cheese		Peanut butter	
Corn meal		Rice	
Flour			

35. For schools in The National School Lunch Program only.

a. Which of the listed Section 6 foods have been offered to your school during the 1961-62 school year?

Apples, sliced		Grapefruit Sec., canned	
Applesauce		Peaches	
Apricots		Peas	
Beans, green		Pork and gravy, canned	
Beets, canned		Pumpkin or squash	
Beef, ground		Raisins	
Cherries		Sauerkraut	
Corn		Spinach	
Chickens, frozen		Tomatoes, canned	

b. Did you have any difficulty in effectively utilizing any of the above donated foods offered during the 1961-62 school year?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If "Yes," which foods?

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Table 16.--Value of food per meal served in public schools with plate lunch programs, by selected characteristics, July 196[illegible]-June 19[illegible] 1/

Kind of food	Grades taught		Size of school (pupil enrollment)		School location		NSLP schools		Type of milk service		All schools
	Elementary	Secondary	Large (over 300)	Small (under 300)	Urban	Rural	Plate lunches only	Plate lunches and a la carte items	Special Milk Program	Other	
	Dollars										
All food	.270	.346	.316	.264	.330	.274	.292	.283	.302	.395	.309
Milk and milk products	.105	.122	.117	.095	.122	.099	.109	.104	.114	.115	.114
Fresh fluid milk	.089	.100	.097	.081	.100	.087	.093	.082	.095	.096	.095
Ice cream	.007	.012	.010	.004	.013	.004	.007	.015	.010	.008	.009
Cheese	.008	.008	.008	.007	.008	.007	.007	.006	.007	.009	.008
Nonfat items	.002	.001	.001	.002	.002	.001	.002	.001	.001	.002	.001
Fats and oils	.020	.024	.022	.021	.023	.021	.021	.020	.021	.031	.022
Butter	.016	.020	.018	.017	.019	.017	.017	.017	.017	.026	.018
Margarine, shortening, salad oils, etc.	.004	.004	.004	.004	.004	.004	.004	.003	.004	.005	.004
Flour and other cereal products	.008	.009	.008	.008	.009	.007	.009	.005	.008	.010	.008
Bakery products	.014	.028	.022	.014	.024	.015	.016	.029	.020	.034	.021
Bread	.006	.009	.008	.008	.008	.007	.008	.008	.008	.010	.008
Other baked goods	.008	.019	.014	.006	.016	.008	.008	.021	.012	.025	.013
Meat, poultry, fish	.056	.075	.067	.056	.069	.060	.064	.056	.064	.090	.066
Meat	.038	.052	.046	.036	.048	.040	.043	.038	.043	.065	.045
Beef	.021	.029	.026	.019	.027	.022	.024	.020	.024	.037	.025
Pork	.010	.012	.011	.010	.011	.011	.011	.009	.010	.018	.011
Veal, lamb, and other	---	.002	.001	---	.002	---	---	.001	---	.003	.001
Lunch meats	.006	.009	.008	.006	.008	.007	.007	.007	.008	.008	.008
Poultry	.012	.015	.013	.015	.014	.013	.013	.010	.013	.016	.014
Chicken	.007	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.005	.008	.009	.008
Turkey	.005	.006	.005	.006	.006	.005	.005	.005	.005	.006	.005
Fish and shellfish	.006	.008	.008	.006	.008	.007	.007	.007	.007	.009	.007
Fresh, frozen	.003	.005	.004	.003	.004	.004	.004	.004	.004	.006	.004
Canned	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003
Eggs	.006	.005	.005	.005	.005	.004	.005	.004	.005	.008	.005
Fresh	.002	.002	.002	.001	.002	.001	.001	.002	.001	.003	.002
Processed	.004	.003	.003	.004	.004	.003	.004	.002	.003	.005	.003

Table 16.--Value of food per meal served in public schools with plate lunch programs, by selected characteristics, July 1962-June 1963 1/ --Continued

Kind of food	Grades taught		Size of school (pupil enrollment)		School location		NSLP schools		Type of milk service		All schools
	Elementary	Secondary	Large (over 300)	Small (under 300)	Urban	Rural	Plate lunches only	Plate lunches and a la carte items	Special Milk Program	Other	
	Dollars										
Sugars, sweets	.004	.006	.005	.004	.005	.005	.004	.004	.005	.007	.005
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	.006	.010	.008	.006	.009	.007	.007	.008	.007	.014	.008
Fresh vegetables	.006	.007	.007	.005	.007	.006	.006	.006	.006	.011	.006
Fresh fruit	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.004	.003
Frozen fruits and vegetables	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001
Canned fruits and vegetables	.029	.033	.031	.031	.031	.032	.032	.023	.031	.036	.031
Juices	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	---	.001	.002	.001	---	.001
Dried fruits and vegetables	.001	.001	.001	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.000	.001
Beverages	.001	.004	.003	.001	.003	.002	.001	.003	.003	.013	.003
Miscellaneous food	.010	.018	.015	.011	.016	.011	.012	.016	.014	.014	.014

1/ The data are subject to sampling variance.

Table 17.--Quantity and value of all food used in public and private schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, National School Lunch Program and other schools, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other schools					All schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food 2/		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
All food	5619.5	196.3	934.9	32.67	99.6	385.1	169.3	71.5	31.45	100.0	6004.5	194.4	1006.4	32.58	99.7
Milk and milk product	2873.0	100.4	351.2	12.27	37.4	159.3	70.0	20.8	9.14	29.0	3032.3	98.2	372.0	12.04	36.
Fresh fluid milk	2715.1	94.8	295.6	10.33	31.5	148.4	65.2	16.3	7.16	22.8	2860.5	92.6	311.9	10.1	30.9
Processed milk	5.6	.1	.4	.01	---	.2	.1	---	.01	---	2.8	.1	.4	01	---
Cream, all types	1.9	.1	.3	.03	.1	.2	.1	.1	.03	.1	2.1	1	.3	.03	.1
Ice cream and milk products	74.3	2.6	26.9	.94	2.9	6.2	2.7	2.4	1.04	3.3	81.0	2.6	29.3	.95	2.9
Cheese	58.0	2.0	22.9	.80	2.4	3.2	1.4	1.8	.80	2.6	61.2	2.0	24.7	.80	2.4
Nonfat items	23.5	.8	4.5	.16	.5	1.2	.5	.2	.10	.3	24.6	.8	4.7	.15	.5
Fats and oils	148.2	5.2	66.0	2.31	7.0	11.6	5.1	5.0	2.18	6.9	159.8	5.2	70.9	2.30	7.0
Butter	90.3	3.2	54.6	1.91	5.8	6.5	2.9	4.0	1.74	5.5	96.8	3.1	58.5	1.90	5.8
Margarine	.6	---	.1	---	---	.3	.2	.1	.02	.1	.9	---	.2	.01	---
Shortening	33.1	1.2	6.4	.22	.7	2.8	1.2	.5	.23	.7	35.9	1.2	6.9	.22	.7
Salad and cooking oils	3.5	.1	.3	.03	.1	.4	.2	.1	.04	.1	3.9	.1	.9	.03	.1
Salad dressing	20.7	.7	4.1	.14	.4	1.5	.7	.3	.15	.5	22.3	.7	4.4	.14	.4
Flour and other cereal products	218.4	7.6	25.4	.89	2.7	12.1	5.3	1.4	.62	2.0	230.6	7.5	26.8	.87	2.6
Flour other than mixes	128.8	4.5	13.2	.46	1.4	8.1	3.6	.8	.35	1.1	136.9	4.4	14.0	.45	1.4
Prepared mixes	6.8	.2	1.8	.06	.2	.3	.1	.1	.04	.1	7.1	.2	1.9	.06	.2
Cereals	82.9	2.9	10.3	.36	1.1	3.7	1.6	.5	.22	.7	86.6	2.8	10.9	.35	1.1
Rice	24.8	.9	2.5	.09	.3	.8	.4	.1	.04	.1	25.6	.8	2.6	.09	.3
Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles	23.5	.8	4.6	.16	.5	1.6	.7	.3	.12	.4	25.1	.8	4.8	.16	.5
Other	34.6	1.1	3.3	.11	.3	1.3	.5	.1	.05	.2	35.9	1.1	3.3	.10	.3
Bakery products	283.5	9.9	61.2	2.14	6.5	30.2	13.3	8.3	3.65	11.6	313.7	10.2	69.5	2.25	6.9
Bread	155.4	5.4	24.5	.86	2.6	9.4	4.1	1.7	.74	2.3	164.8	5.3	26.2	.85	2.6
Baked goods other than bread	128.1	4.5	36.7	1.28	3.9	20.8	9.1	6.6	2.91	9.3	148.9	4.8	43.3	1.40	4.3
Crackers	7.0	.2	2.1	.07	.2	2.2	1.0	.2	.08	.3	9.2	.3	2.3	.07	.2
Rolls	73.0	2.5	17.0	.59	1.8	7.5	3.3	2.1	.91	2.9	80.5	2.6	19.1	.62	1.9
Cakes and pies	11.7	.4	4.2	.15	.5	.8	.3	.3	.15	.5	12.5	.4	4.6	.15	.5
Other bakery products	36.5	1.3	13.3	.46	1.4	10.2	4.5	4.0	1.77	5.6	46.7	1.5	17.3	.56	1.7
Meat, poultry, and fish	448.4	15.7	198.9	6.95	21.2	32.8	14.4	15.7	6.91	22.0	481.2	15.6	214.6	6.95	21.2
Meat	272.3	9.5	135.0	4.72	14.4	24.0	10.6	12.1	5.31	16.9	296.4	9.6	147.1	4.76	14.6

Table 17.--Quantity and value of all food used in public and private schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, National School Lunch Program and other schools, July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other schools					All schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food 2/		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Beef	150.8	5.3	73.2	2.56	7.8	15.8	6.9	7.8	3.43	10.9	166.6	5.4	80.9	2.62	8.6
Bone in	7.3	.3	3.5	.12	.4	5	.2	.3	.11	.4	7.8	.3	3.2	.12	.4
Boneless	18.7	.7	11.0	.38	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.5	.66	2.1	21.0	.7	12.5	.40	1.2
Ground beef	115.9	4.0	53.7	1.87	5.7	11.1	4.9	5.1	2.24	7.1	127.0	4.1	58.7	1.90	5.8
Other	8.8	.3	4.9	.17	.5	2.0	.9	.9	.42	1.3	10.9	.3	5.9	.19	.6
Pork	60.6	2.1	33.8	1.13	3.6	3.5	1.5	2.1	.91	2.9	64.2	2.1	35.9	1.16	3.7
Fresh	11.3	.4	5.4	.19	.6	.8	.3	.4	.19	.6	12.1	.4	5.9	.19	.6
Cured	49.1	1.7	28.2	.99	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.6	.68	2.2	51.7	1.7	29.8	.96	2.9
Other pork	.3	---	.1	.01	---	.1	---	.1	.04	.1	.4	---	.2	.01	---
Veal	3.1	.1	2.0	.07	.2	.2	.1	.1	.05	.2	3.2	.1	2.1	.07	.2
Lamb	.9	---	.6	.02	.1	---	---	.1	.02	.1	.9	---	.6	.02	.1
Variety meats	2.7	.1	1.2	.04	.1	.5	.2	.2	.11	.3	3.2	.1	1.5	.05	.2
Lunch meats	54.3	1.9	24.2	.85	2.6	4.0	1.8	1.8	.79	2.5	58.3	1.9	26.0	.84	2.8
Poultry	131.5	4.6	42.2	1.48	4.5	4.8	2.1	1.7	.73	2.3	136.4	4.4	43.9	1.42	4.3
Chicken	78.2	2.7	24.6	.87	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.0	.45	1.4	81.2	2.6	25.1	.84	2.6
Turkey	51.7	1.8	17.3	.60	1.8	1.9	.8	.7	.29	.9	53.6	1.7	17.6	.58	1.8
Other poultry	1.6	.1	.2	.01	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	.1	.2	.01	---
Fish and shellfish	44.5	1.6	21.7	.76	2.3	4.0	1.7	3.0	.87	2.8	48.5	1.6	24.7	.77	2.4
Fish, fresh, frozen	27.5	1.0	11.9	.42	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	.49	1.6	30.3	1.0	13.0	.41	1.3
Canned	15.4	.5	8.9	.31	.9	1.3	.6	.8	.34	1.1	16.7	.5	9.7	.31	1.0
Shellfish	1.3	---	.9	.03	.1	.1	---	.1	.03	.1	1.4	---	1.0	.03	.1
Eggs	53.2	1.9	15.7	.55	1.7	3.3	1.5	.9	.38	1.2	56.5	1.8	16.6	.52	1.6
Fresh	16.9	.6	4.9	.17	.5	1.6	.7	.4	.16	.5	18.6	.6	5.3	.16	.5
Processed	36.3	1.3	10.8	.38	1.2	1.7	.7	.5	.22	.7	37.9	1.2	11.3	.36	1.1
Sugars, sweets	98.3	3.4	13.4	.47	1.4	12.3	5.4	1.8	.79	2.5	110.5	3.6	15.2	.48	1.5
Sugar	83.8	2.9	10.1	.35	1.1	8.9	3.9	1.0	.43	1.4	92.7	3.0	11.1	.35	1.1
Sirups	2.6	.1	.5	.02	1	.1	.1	---	.01	---	2.7	1	.5	.02	---
Jellies	7.7	.3	1.1	.04	.1	1.3	.6	.2	.08	.3	9.0	.3	1.3	.04	.1
Candies	4.1	.1	1.8	.06	.2	2.0	.9	.4	.18	.6	6.1	.2	2.2	.07	.2
Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	42.1	1.5	21.9	.77	2.3	24.0	10.0	3.5	1.54	4.9	67.1	2.3	25.4	.81	2.5
White	138.3	6.9	10.9	.38	1.1	17.4	7.3	1.4	.61	1.9	155.7	5.3	12.3	.39	1.2
Potato chips and sticks	11.7	.4	5.5	.19	.6	3.0	1.3	1.4	.60	1.9	14.7	.5	6.9	.22	.7
Dehydrated	7.1	.3	1.3	.05	.1	1.8	.8	.5	.21	.7	8.9	.3	1.8	.06	.2
Sweet	45.3	1.7	4.4	.15	.5	2.0	.9	.5	.21	.7	47.3	1.6	4.9	.16	.5
Fresh vegetables	144.2	5.4	14.1	.67	2.0	8.1	4.0	1.1	.49	1.7	152.3	5.2	15.2	.49	1.5

Table 17.--Quantity and value of all foods used in public and private schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, National School Lunch Program and other schools, July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	NSLP Schools					Other Schools					All Schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food 2/		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Deep green and yellow	10.6	.7	2.3	.06	.2	.9	.4	.1	.04	.1	10.5	.7	2.4	.06	.2
Other	94.9	3.3	9.9	.35	1.1	5.1	2.2	.7	.32	1.0	99.0	3.5	10.6	.38	1.1
Tomatoes	17.6	.6	2.8	.10	.3	1.2	.5	.2	.08	.2	18.7	.6	3.0	.10	.3
Other vegetables	34.1	1.2	4.2	.15	.4	1.9	.8	.2	.09	.3	36.0	1.3	4.4	.14	.4
Fresh fruit (excluding juices)	94.0	3.3	10.2	.36	1.1	4.1	1.8	.5	.21	.7	98.1	3.5	10.7	.34	1.1
Citrus fruit	16.8	.6	1.5	.05	.2	1.4	.6	.2	.07	.2	18.2	.6	1.7	.06	.2
Fruit other than citrus	77.3	2.7	8.6	.30	.9	2.6	1.2	.3	.14	.4	79.9	2.8	8.9	.29	.9
Frozen fruits and vegetables	16.7	.6	3.4	.12	.4	1.9	.8	.4	.17	.5	18.6	.6	3.8	.12	.4
Fruits	2.3	.1	.6	.02	.1	.9	.4	.2	.09	.3	3.2	.1	.8	.03	.1
Vegetables	14.4	.5	2.8	.10	.3	1.0	.4	.2	.08	.3	15.4	.5	3.0	.10	.3
Canned fruits and vegetables	701.6	24.5	95.1	3.32	10.1	31.2	13.7	4.5	1.97	6.3	732.8	23.7	99.6	3.22	9.9
Fruits	290.7	10.2	43.0	1.50	4.6	12.5	5.5	2.0	.88	2.8	303.2	9.8	45.0	1.46	4.5
Apples	63.5	2.2	8.5	.30	.9	2.6	1.2	.4	.16	.5	66.2	2.1	8.9	.29	.9
Peaches	74.5	2.6	10.0	.35	1.1	2.5	1.1	.3	.14	.5	77.1	2.5	10.3	.33	1.0
Mixed fruit	26.4	.9	4.7	.16	.3	.9	.4	.2	.07	.2	27.3	.9	4.9	.16	.5
Pineapple	25.8	.9	4.7	.17	.5	1.7	.7	.3	.15	.5	27.5	.9	5.1	.16	.5
Other	100.4	3.5	15.0	.53	1.6	4.8	2.0	.7	.36	1.1	105.3	3.4	15.3	.52	1.6
Vegetables	411.0	14.4	52.1	1.82	5.5	18.7	8.2	2.5	1.09	3.5	429.7	13.9	54.6	1.77	5.4
Baked beans	26.5	.9	2.8	.10	.3	2.1	.9	.2	.08	.2	28.5	.9	3.0	.10	.3
Snap beans	85.5	3.0	11.7	.41	1.2	4.1	1.8	.6	.26	.8	89.6	2.9	12.2	.40	1.2
Corn	69.2	2.4	8.5	.30	.9	2.9	1.3	.4	.19	.6	72.1	2.3	9.0	.29	.9
Green peas	62.5	2.2	8.7	.30	.9	1.9	.8	.3	.11	.4	64.4	2.1	8.9	.29	.9
Tomatoes	76.1	2.7	9.9	.34	1.0	3.6	1.6	.5	.24	.8	79.7	2.6	10.4	.34	1.0
Other	91.3	3.1	10.7	.36	1.1	4.0	1.9	.4	.23	.7	95.2	3.0	11.0	.36	1.0
Juices	39.3	1.4	2.9	.10	.3	2.5	1.1	.3	.12	.4	41.8	1.4	3.2	.10	.3
Canned citrus juices	21.7	.8	1.2	.04	.1	2.0	.9	.2	.08	.2	23.7	.8	1.4	.05	.1
Canned fruit juice other than citrus	11.6	.4	.8	.03	.1	.3	.1	.1	.03	.1	11.9	.4	.9	.03	.1
Canned vegetable juice	3.9	.1	.4	.01	---	.1	.1	---	---	---	4.0	.1	.4	.01	---
Frozen and powdered juice	2.1	---	.5	.02	---	---	---	---	.01	---	2.2	---	.5	.02	---
Dried fruits and vegetables	34.7	1.2	3.3	.12	.4	3.5	1.6	.2	.11	.3	38.2	1.2	3.6	.12	.4

Table 17.--Quantity and value of all food used in public and private schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, National School Lunch Program and other schools, July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other schools					All schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food 2/		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Dried fruits	3.2	.1	.7	.02	.1	.1	---	---	.01	---	3.3	.1	.7	.02	.1
Dried vegetables	31.5	1.1	2.6	.09	.3	3.4	1.5	.2	.10	.3	34.9	1.1	2.8	.09	.3
Beverages	17.9	.6	4.9	.17	.5	31.2	13.7	3.3	1.47	4.7	49.0	1.6	8.3	.27	.8
Baking chocolate and cocoa	2.9	.1	.9	.03	.1	11.1	4.9	1.1	.48	1.5	13.7	.4	1.8	.06	.2
Soft drinks	7.8	.3	1.2	.04	.1	7.1	3.1	.8	.34	1.1	15.0	.5	2.0	.06	.2
Other	7.1	.2	2.9	.10	.3	12.9	5.7	1.5	.65	2.1	20.1	.6	4.4	.14	.4
Miscellaneous food	160.9	5.7	42.2	1.48	4.5	16.1	7.1	3.8	1.68	5.3	177.0	5.5	46.0	1.49	4.6
Nuts and peanut butter	14.7	.5	5.4	.19	.6	1.4	.6	.4	.19	.6	16.1	.5	5.9	.19	.6
Catsup, chili sauce, barbecue sauce, tomato relishes	25.0	.9	4.8	.17	.5	2.8	1.3	.6	.25	.8	27.9	.9	5.3	.17	.5
Soups	24.9	.9	5.1	.18	.5	2.2	1.0	.4	.17	.5	27.1	.9	5.5	.1	.5
Pickles, olives, relishes other than tomato	13.	.5	2.6	.09	.3	1.3	.6	.2	.11	.3	14.	.5	.9	.03	.1
Puddings, pie fillings, and miscellaneous sweets	43.5	1.5	13.6	.47	1.4	3.7	1.6	1.1	.53	1.7	47.2	1.6	14.	.5	1.5
All mixtures prepared with or without meat	10.	.4	3.0	.10	.3	1.0	.4	.2	.12	.4	11.	.4	3.	.1	.3
Leavening agents	4.	.1	1.3	.05	.1	.4	.2	.1	.04	.1	4.	.1	1.	.04	.1
Seasonings	12.5	.4	4.0	.14	.4	1.9	.9	.3	.13	.4	4.5	.2	4.	.1	.4
Other miscellaneous foods	4.	.2	2.5	.09	.3	1.	.5	.3	.1	.3	6.	.	1.	.04	.1

1/ Included are public and private schools under "National School Lunch Program and other;" figures on usage include food purchased and donated.
2/ The various food categories may not total because of rounding.

Table 1.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
All food			597.0	27.79			929.4	32.64
Milk and milk products (whole-milk-equivalent fat solids basis) 2/	2,350.9	109.3	231.2	10.76	3,357.1	117.8	341.7	12.00
Fresh fluid milk	1,776.4	82.7	192.3	8.94	2,614.0	91.8	285.2	10.02
Whole milk	1,596.7	74.3	175.3	8.16	2,203.2	77.4	240.5	8.45
Chocolate milk	178.5	8.3	16.8	.78	408.3	14.3	44.4	1.56
Other	1.1	.1	.2	.01	2.6	.1	.3	.01
Processed milk	5.3	.2	.7	.03	2.6	.1	.4	.01
Evaporated milk	3.7	.2	.5	.02	2.4	.1	.4	.01
Other	1.7	.1	.2	.01	.3	0	0	0
Cream, all types	5.9	.3	1.2	.06	1.7	.1	.7	.02
Ice cream and ice milk products	54.3	2.5	17.0	.79	78.4	2.8	28.3	.99
Cheese	40.6	1.9	15.7	.73	56.2	2.0	22.7	.80
Cottage cheese	3.2	.1	.6	.03	4.2	.1	1.8	.06
Natural and processed cheese	37.5	1.7	15.1	.70	52.0	1.8	20.8	.74
Nonfat items	26.1	1.2	4.3	.20	23.1	.8	4.5	.16
Chocolate drink	10.0	.5	1.0	.05	.4	0	0	0
Dry milk solids (nonfat)	16.1	.8	3.3	.15	22.7	.8	4.4	.16
Fats and oils	96.2	4.5	43.5	2.02	149.0	5.2	65.9	2.31
Butter	62.6	2.9	35.9	1.67	89.7	3.2	54.2	1.90
Margarine	3.3	.2	.7	.03	.8	0.0	.1	.01
Shortening	12.3	.6	2.5	.11	33.6	1.2	6.5	.23
Lard	7.1	.3	1.2	.06	14.8	.5	2.7	.10
Hydrogenated fats	2.4	.1	.6	.03	18.8	.7	3.8	.13
Other	2.7	.1	.7	.03	---	---	---	---
Salad and cooking oils	3.8	.2	.9	.04	3.8	.1	.9	.03
Salad dressing, all types	14.4	.7	3.5	.16	21.1	.7	4.2	.15
Flour and other cereal products	138.7	6.5	15.1	.70	217.0	7.6	24.8	.87
Flour other than mixes	75.7	3.5	5.4	.25	130.9	4.6	13.3	.47
White flour	74.0	3.4	5.2	.24	126.0	4.4	12.9	.45
Flour other than white	1.7	.1	.1	.01	4.9	.2	.4	.01
Prepared flour mixes (pancake, cake, rolls, biscuit, muffin, cooky, pie)	7.0	.3	2.0	.09	6.0	.2	1.6	.06
Cereals	56.0	2.6	7.7	.36	80.0	2.8	9.9	.35
Rice	15.1	.7	2.1	.10	23.6	.8	2.4	.09
Cornmeal, including grits	19.4	.9	1.6	.07	20.7	.7	1.5	.05

Table 18.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Cereals--Continued								
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles (dry)	18.1	.8	3.2	.15	22.6	.8	4.3	.15
Cornstarch	1.4	.1	.2	.01	3.8	.1	.4	.01
Other	2.1	.1	.7	.03	9.4	.3	1.2	.04
Bakery products	218.9	10.2	45.8	2.13	286.6	10.1	63.0	2.21
Bread	139.5	6.5	23.1	1.07	149.9	5.3	23.5	.83
Baked goods other than bread	79.3	3.7	22.7	1.06	136.7	4.8	39.5	1.39
Crackers, white	7.9	.4	2.0	.09	8.9	.3	2.3	.08
Rolls, not sweet	42.1	2.0	11.1	.52	74.4	2.6	17.4	.61
Cakes	2.6	.1	1.5	.07	1.1	0	.6	.02
Pies	3.1	.1	1.0	.04	10.7	.4	3.6	.13
Other bakery products	23.7	1.1	7.2	.34	41.6	1.5	15.6	.55
Cookies	10.9	.5	3.6	.17	11.7	.4	4.0	.14
Doughnuts	6.0	.3	1.4	.06	6.1	.2	1.9	.07
Sweet buns	3.0	.1	.8	.04	5.5	.2	1.1	.04
Other	3.8	.2	1.4	.06	18.2	.6	5.5	.20
Meat, poultry, and fish	239.9	11.2	107.5	5.01	444.8	15.6	197.4	6.93
Meat	182.3	8.5	83.1	3.87	274.0	9.6	135.1	4.74
Beef	109.2	5.1	49.0	2.28	154.9	5.4	74.7	2.62
Bone in	5.9	.3	2.7	.13	7.0	.2	3.3	.12
Boneless, excluding hamburger	13.0	.6	7.3	.34	19.6	.7	11.5	.40
Ground beef or hamburger	83.8	3.9	35.7	1.66	118.3	4.2	54.2	1.90
Commercially canned and ready-cooked beef, any kind except dried beef	1.4	.1	.6	.03	3.6	.1	1.3	.05
Dried beef	.6	0	.5	.02	.7	0	.2	.01
Other	4.6	.2	2.1	.10	5.7	.2	1.9	.07
Pork	26.6	1.2	13.3	.62	58.3	2.1	27.6	.97
Fresh	4.2	.2	2.4	.11	10.9	.4	5.1	.18
Bone in	1.5	.1	.7	.03	3.9	.1	1.8	.06
Boneless (excluding sausage)	.8	0.0	.4	.02	2.0	.1	.9	.03
Sausage	2.0	.1	.9	.04	4.6	.2	2.1	.07
Other	.6	0	.3	.01	.4	0	.2	.01
Cured	18.7	.9	9.4	.44	47.2	1.7	21.0	.79
Ham	11.4	.5	6.5	.30	19.7	.7	14.3	.50
Bone in	6.1	.3	3.5	.16	7.3	.3	1.9	.07
Boneless	3.0	.1	1.3	.06	5.1	.2	1.3	.05
Precooked	2.3	.1	1.6	.08	6.7	.2	1.7	.06

Table 1[illegible].--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 195[illegible] and July 19[illegible] - June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Bacon	1.5	.1	.7	.03	2.0	.1	.9	.[illegible]
Salt pork	2.2	.1	.7	.03	1.7	.1	.4	.01
Other	3.5	.2	1.5	.07	24.8	.9	15.[illegible]	.5[illegible]
All other pork products	3.[illegible]	.1	1.5	.07	.[illegible]	0	.1	0
Veal	1.[illegible]	.1	.8	.04	2.9	.1	1.[illegible]	.06
Lamb	.3	0	.2	.01	.9	0	.6	.0[illegible]
Variety meats	3.1	.[illegible]	1.3	.06	2.9	.1	1.[illegible]	.05
Liver (all kinds)	1.7	.1	.8	.04	1.6	.1	.6	.0[illegible]
Other	1.3	.1	.5	.02	1.3	0	.7	.0[illegible]
Lunch meats	41.8	1.9	18.5	.86	53.1	1.9	23.5	.83
Weiners, frankfurters	27.6	1.3	12.1	.56	36.1	1.3	16.3	.57
Other	14.3	.7	6.4	.30	17.0	.6	7.2	.25
Poultry (ready-to-cook weight)	29.6	1.4	11.7	.54	125.9	4.4	40.7	1.43
Chicken	18.5	.9	7.1	.33	74.8	2.6	23.9	.84
Fresh, frozen	14.7	.7	4.9	.23	69.6	2.4	22.0	.77
Commercially and ready-cooked canned	3.8	.2	2.2	.10	5.1	.2	1.9	.07
Turkey	11.0	.5	4.5	.21	49.6	1.7	16.6	.58
Fresh, frozen	10.2	.5	4.0	.19	48.4	1.7	16.1	.57
Commercially canned	.8	0	.6	.03	1.2	0	.5	.02
Fish and shellfish	28.0	1.3	12.8	.60	44.9	1.6	21.8	.76
Fish, fresh frozen	14.5	.7	5.9	.28	28.2	1.0	12.1	.43
Fresh, whole	1.6	.1	.6	.03	2.8	.1	1.2	.04
Fish sticks	5.7	.3	2.7	.13	11.6	.4	5.0	.18
Fish fillets	4.3	.2	1.6	.08	8.4	.3	3.5	.12
Other	2.9	.1	1.1	.05	5.4	.2	2.4	.08
Canned fish	13.3	.6	6.8	.32	15.4	.5	8.8	.31
Bonito	.1	0	.1	0	.2	0	.1	0
Salmon	4.3	.2	2.5	.11	3.1	.1	2.0	.07
Tuna	7.6	.4	4.0	.19	11.6	.4	6.6	.23
Other	1.2	.1	.2	.01	.4	0	.1	0
Shellfish	.2	0	.1	0	1.3	0	.8	.03
Eggs (shell-egg equivalent)	38.5	1.8	10.0	.46	51.9	1.8	15.1	.53
Fresh	16.2	.8	4.8	.22	17.1	.6	4.7	.17
Processed	22.3	1.0	5.2	.24	34.8	1.2	10.4	.36
Sugars, sweets	60.7	2.8	8.3	.39	103.9	3.6	14.3	.50
Sugar	47.1	2.2	5.0	.23	88.1	3.1	10.5	.37

Table 18.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Sugars, sweets--Continued								
White	42.2	2.0	4.4	.20	77.3	2.7	9.1	.32
Brown	4.8	.2	.6	.03	10.8	.4	1.4	.05
Sirups, molasses, honey	3.1	.1	.5	.02	2.6	.1	.5	.02
Jellies, jam, preserves, fruit butters, marmalade	5.5	.3	.9	.04	7.8	.3	1.1	.04
Candies	5.0	.2	1.9	.09	5.5	.2	2.2	.08
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	205.4	9.6	13.7	.64	268.8	9.4	23.7	.83
White	186.1	8.7	9.0	.42	202.6	7.1	11.0	.39
Fresh	181.7	8.5	8.4	.39	178.7	6.3	6.6	.23
Frozen	.3	0	3/	0	13.8	.5	2.2	.08
Canned	4.1	.2	.6	.03	10.1	.4	2.2	.08
Potato chips and sticks	6.3	.3	3.2	.15	13.1	.5	6.3	.22
Sweet	12.1	.6	1.3	.06	44.9	1.6	4.5	.16
Fresh	4.9	.2	.3	.01	21.5	.8	1.4	.05
Frozen and canned	7.2	.3	1.0	.05	23.4	.8	3.1	.11
Dehydrated	.7	0	.3	.01	8.3	.3	2.0	.07
Fresh vegetables (except potatoes and sweetpotatoes)	139.4	6.5	14.4	.67	165.8	5.8	19.4	.68
Deep green and yellow	22.2	1.0	2.5	.12	19.4	.7	2.8	.09
Leafy	2.8	.1	.4	.02	1.1	0	.4	.01
Carrots	17.6	.8	1.7	.08	17.1	.6	1.7	.06
Other	1.8	.1	.4	.02	1.2	0	.4	.01
Other green and yellow	76.7	3.6	6.9	.32	95.5	3.4	10.1	.36
Beans, snap (or green)	1.3	.1	.2	.01	.3	0	0	0
Cabbage	51.6	2.4	2.8	.13	54.1	1.9	3.6	.13
Lettuce	21.8	1.0	3.4	.16	30.6	1.1	5.4	.19
Peas, English (shelled basis)	.6	0	.1	0	.2	0	.1	0
Other	1.5	.1	.4	.02	9.6	.3	1.8	.06
Tomatoes	10.4	.5	1.5	.07	17.6	.6	3.1	.11
Other vegetables	30.1	1.4	3.6	.17	36.5	1.3	4.1	.14
Fresh fruits (excluding juice)	74.6	3.5	6.4	.30	93.8	3.3	10.1	.36
Citrus fruit	23.3	1.1	1.8	.07	17.4	.6	1.8	.06
Grapefruit	.7	0	3/	0	.2	0	.1	0
Lemons and limes	1.0	0	.1	.01	.3	0	.1	.01
Oranges	20.6	1.0	1.4	.06	15.6	.5	1.6	.06
Fruit other than citrus	51.4	2.4	4.6	.22	76.4	2.7	8.3	.30
Apples	31.4	1.5	2.4	.11	28.4	1.0	3.1	.11
Bananas	11.7	.5	1.4	.06	10.4	.4	1.4	.05
Melon	2.9	.1	.2	.01	5.2	.2	.6	.02
Strawberries	.4	0	.1	.01	.7	0	.1	0

Table 1.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Fresh fruits--Continued								
Fruit other than citrus--Con.								
Cranberries	.3	0	3/	0	9.0	.4	1.4	.05
Peaches	.4	0	.1	0	.7	0	.1	0
Other	4.1	.2	.6	.02	21.7	.8	2.8	.10
Frozen fruits and vegetables (except potatoes and juices)	7.5	.4	1.5	.07	18.2	.6	3.7	.13
Fruits	.8	0	.2	.01	3.1	.1	.3	.01
Berries	.3	0	.1	0	2.2	.1	.2	.01
Cherries	.3	0	.1	0	.4	0	.1	0
Vegetables, except potatoes	6.6	.3	1.3	.06	15.1	.5	2.9	.10
Beans, lima	.7	0	.2	.01	1.6	.1	.3	.01
Beans, snap and wax	.2	0	3/	0	.8	0.0	.2	.01
Peas	1.3	.1	.2	.01	2.1	.1	.5	.02
Spinach	.6	0	.1	0	6.5	.2	1.1	.04
Corn	1.1	.1	.2	.01	.8	0	.1	0
Other	2.8	.1	.6	.03	3.3	.1	.7	.03
Canned fruits and vegetables (except potatoes and sweet-potatoes)	457.3	21.3	64.0	2.98	685.8	24.1	93.3	3.28
Fruits	178.8	8.3	27.9	1.30	283.9	10.0	42.2	1.48
Apples	35.8	1.7	5.1	.24	60.7	2.1	8.2	.29
Applesauce	25.0	1.2	3.1	.15	41.6	1.5	4.9	.17
Other	10.8	.5	2.0	.09	19.1	.7	3.3	.12
Apricots	6.4	.3	1.2	.05	7.2	.3	1.3	.05
Berries	4.6	.2	.8	.04	3.3	.1	.6	.02
Cranberries and cranberry sauce	3.1	.1	.5	.02	1.1	0	.2	.01
Other	1.5	.1	.3	.02	2.1	.1	.5	.02
Cherries	14.6	.7	2.3	.11	36.9	1.3	4.9	.17
Peaches	52.1	2.4	7.3	.34	72.6	2.6	9.7	.34
Pears	14.1	.7	2.5	.12	33.8	1.2	5.3	.19
Pineapple	16.9	.8	3.1	.14	25.3	.9	4.7	.16
Plums, fresh prunes	6.4	.3	.8	.04	11.8	.4	1.6	.06
Dried prunes	1.2	.1	.2	.01	.2	0	0	0
Fruit cocktail and mixed fruits	14.3	.7	2.6	.12	25.7	.9	4.6	.16
Other	12.5	.6	2.0	.09	6.4	.2	1.3	.05
Vegetables	278.5	13.0	36.2	1.68	401.9	14.1	51.0	1.79
Asparagus	.5	0	.1	0	1.5	.1	.3	.01

Table 18.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Vegetables--Continued								
Baked beans, pork and beans	17.7	.8	1.9	.09	25.9	.9	2.7	.09
Green immature lima beans	4.0	.2	.6	.03	6.2	.2	.9	.03
Green immature snap and wax beans	59.6	2.8	8.7	.40	84.5	3.0	11.5	.41
Beets	11.9	.6	1.2	.06	11.1	.4	1.1	.04
Corn	37.3	1.7	5.4	.25	66.9	2.4	8.3	.29
Peas, green immature English	50.0	2.3	6.3	.29	60.5	2.1	8.4	.29
Peas, dry mature	3.0	.1	.4	.02	4.2	.1	.5	.02
Tomatoes	42.7	2.0	5.1	.24	73.7	2.6	9.6	.34
Pulp (whole or pieces)	32.0	1.5	3.5	.16	47.9	1.7	5.7	.20
Puree	5.1	.2	.6	.03	7.5	.3	1.0	.03
Paste	5.5	.3	.9	.04	18.3	.6	2.9	.10
Spinach	11.2	.5	1.3	.06	11.8	.4	1.2	.04
Carrots	9.9	.5	1.1	.05	16.8	.6	1.8	.06
Other	30.8	1.4	4.0	.19	38.0	1.3	4.5	.16
Juices--canned, frozen, powdered, fruit, and vegetable	10.6	.5	1.3	.06	39.3	1.4	3.9	.14
Canned (not frozen) citrus juice, single-strength equivalent	4.5	.2	.6	.03	22.7	.8	1.3	.05
Orange	3.6	.2	.5	.02	20.5	.7	1.1	.04
Single strength	.9	.1	.3	.01	4.8	.1	.4	.01
Concentrated	.7	0	.2	.01	16.3	.6	.7	.03
Grapefruit	.4	0	3/	0	2.0	.1	.3	.01
Other canned citrus juices	.5	0	.1	0	.2	0	.1	0
Canned fruit juice other than citrus, single strength equivalent	1.4	.1	.1	.01	11.0	.4	.8	.03
Canned vegetable juice, single-strength equivalent	3.7	.2	.4	.02	3.9	.1	.4	.01
Frozen juice, concentrated, fruit and vegetable	.7	0	.1	.01	1.9	0	.4	.01
Orange	.3	0	.1	0	.3	0	.1	0
Other fruit	.2	0	3/	0	.6	0	.2	0
Powdered juices	.4	0	.1	0	1.1	0	.3	.01
Dried fruits and vegetables	3[illegible]	1.9	3.6	.17	30.1	1.1	7.4	.26
Dried fruits	4.0	.2	.9	.04	3.2	.1	.7	.03
Prunes	1.4	.1	.3	.01	1.0	0	.2	.01
Raisins	2.1	.1	.5	.02	1.9	.1	.4	.02
Other	.4	0	.1	0	.3	0	.1	0

Table 18.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Dried fruits and vegetables--Continued								
Dried vegetables	28.5	1.3	2.6	.12	33.1	1.5	3.7	.17
Beans	23.9	1.1	2.2	.10	31.0	1.4	3.5	.16
Limas	0.3	.4	.7	.03	1.6	.1	.3	.01
Navy	5.1	.2	.6	.03	1.8	.1	.2	.01
Pinto	6.5	.3	.5	.03	3.3	.1	.3	.01
Other	3.1	.1	.4	.02	24.3	.9	1.7	.06
Peas, split	.2	0	3/	0	.8	0	0	0
Peas, blackeye	1.6	.1	.2	.01	1.1	0	.1	0
Other	2.4	.1	.2	.01	.2	0	.1	0
Beverages	12.0	.6	4.1	.19	48.2	1.7	8.0	.28
Baking chocolate	.1	0	.1	0	.2	0	.1	0
Cocoa, all	.8	0	.4	.02	13.7	.5	1.8	.06
Soft drinks, other than dairy	5.4	.3	.8	.04	14.6	.5	1.9	.07
Other	5.7	.3	2.8	.13	19.7	.7	4.1	.15
Miscellaneous food	113.6	5.3	26.5	1.23	167.3	5.9	42.9	1.51
Nuts and peanut butter	10.9	.5	2.7	.12	14.7	.5	5.3	.19
Nuts (shelled weight)	1.6	.1	.9	.04	2.1	.1	1.3	.04
Peanuts	1.2	.1	.5	.02	.8	0	.3	.01
Other nuts	.4	0	.3	.02	1.4	0	.9	.03
Peanut butter	9.3	.4	1.8	.08	12.6	.4	4.1	.14
Soups	26.6	1.2	3.4	.16	24.6	.9	5.0	.17
Canned	19.7	.9	2.8	.13	24.4	.9	4.9	.17
Dried	1.1	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5.9	.3	.6	.03	.2	0	0	0
Catsup, chilisauce, barbecue sauce, tomato relishes	13.1	.6	2.2	.10	25.5	.9	4.9	.17
Pickles, olives, relishes other than tomato	10.3	.5	1.9	.09	13.6	.5	2.6	.09
Puddings, pie fillings, miscellaneous sweets	17.3	.8	5.8	.27	45.6	1.6	14.3	.50
Puddings	11.9	.6	4.2	.19	16.1	.6	5.8	.20
Dry	11.3	.5	3.9	.18	15.0	.5	5.4	.19
Gelatin (without sugar)	.9	0	.4	.02	1.8	.1	.7	.02
Gelatin desserts (with sugar)	7.3	.3	2.5	.11	9.6	.3	3.4	.12
Other dry puddings	3.1	.1	1.0	.05	3.5	.1	1.3	.05
Other	.6	0	.2	.01	1.1	0	.4	.01
Icing, fudge mix, etc.	.4	0	.1	.01	.2	0	.1	0
Sherbets, fruit ice, popsicles, etc.	4.8	.2	1.4	.07	25.5	.9	7.1	.25

Table 18.--Quantity and value of all food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	July 1957-June 1958				July 1962-June 1963			
	Quantity of food		Value of food		Quantity of food		Value of food	
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.
Miscellaneous food--Continued								
Other miscellaneous sweets	.2	0	.1	.01	3.7	.1	1.3	.04
All mixtures prepared with or without meat	14.1	.7	6.0	.28	10.1	.4	3.0	.10
Leavening agents	2.8	.1	.9	.04	4.5	.2	1.4	.05
Yeast	1.0	0	.4	.02	2.0	.1	.9	.03
Baking powder	1.8	.1	.4	.02	2.5	.1	.5	.02
Seasonings	13.6	.6	2.7	.13	23.0	.8	4.0	.14
Vinegar	3.0	.1	.2	.01	4.7	.2	.4	.01
Salt	7.5	.4	.5	.02	10.0	.3	.7	.02
Other	3.1	.1	1.9	.09	8.4	.3	2.9	.10
Other miscellaneous foods	4.8	.2	1.0	.04	5.6	.2	2.5	.09

1/ The food list used in the survey is comparable to that employed on other food consumption studies carried out by the Department of Agriculture. This procedure permits the comparison of consumption data among surveys, making the information more useful on a wide, comprehensive basis. The data are subject to sampling variance. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

2/ Nonfat items are not included in quantity data on total milk and milk products as the factor is zero for converting actual weight of nonfat dry milk solids to a whole-milk-equivalent fat solids basis. Does not include schools serving milk only. It is estimated that an additional 330 million half-pints of whole milk were consumed in schools serving milk only in 1957 and 600 million additional half-pints were used in such schools during 1962.

3/ 50,000 or less; in a few instances categories were combined to maintain comparability between 1957 and 1962 data.

Table 19.--Quantity and value of donated food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other schools					All schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Milk and milk products	70.9	2.7	23.9	.90	11.8	2.6	1.3	.8	.42	11.3	73.5	2.6	24.7	.87	11.6
Cheese	49.3	1.9	19.7	.74	9.8	1.5	.8	.6	.32	8.5	50.8	1.8	20.3	.71	9.7
Nonfat items (dry milk solids)	21.6	.8	4.2	.16	2.1	1.1	.6	.2	.10	2.8	22.7	.8	4.4	.15	2.1
Fats and oils	110.5	4.2	55.9	2.10	27.7	7.3	3.8	3.7	1.89	52.1	117.8	4.1	59.5	2.09	28.5
Butter	83.2	3.1	50.6	1.91	25.1	5.4	2.8	3.3	1.72	46.5	88.7	3.1	53.9	1.89	25.8
Shortening	27.2	1.0	5.3	.20	2.6	1.9	1.0	.3	.18	5.6	29.1	1.0	5.6	.20	2.7
Flour and other cereal products	166.6	6.3	16.7	.63	8.3	8.6	4.5	.9	.44	12.7	175.2	6.2	17.5	.62	8.4
Flour other than mixes	117.8	4.4	12.1	.45	6.0	7.4	3.8	.7	.38	9.9	125.2	4.4	12.8	.45	6.1
Prepared mixes	.8	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.8	---	.1	---	---
Cereals	48.0	1.8	4.5	.17	2.2	1.2	.6	.2	.06	2.8	49.2	1.7	4.6	.16	2.2
Regular rice	21.5	.8	2.1	.08	1.0	.5	.2	.1	.03	1.4	22.0	.8	2.2	.08	1.1
Cornmeal	18.0	.7	1.4	.05	.7	.4	.2	---	.01	---	18.4	.6	1.4	.05	.7
Other	8.4	.3	1.0	.03	.4	.4	.2	.1	.02	1.4	8.8	.3	1.1	.03	.5
Bakery products 2/	.5	---	.3	.01	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.5	---	.3	.01	.1
Bread 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other baked goods (rolls)	.5	---	.3	.01	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.5	---	.3	.01	.1
Meat, poultry and fish	152.2	5.7	58.7	2.21	29.1	2.4	1.2	.9	.45	12.7	154.6	5.4	59.5	2.09	28.5
Meat	49.9	1.9	27.0	1.02	13.4	.6	.3	.3	.15	4.2	50.5	1.8	27.3	.96	13.1
Beef	28.7	1.1	13.8	.52	6.8	4/.5	.3	.3	.14	4.2	29.2	1.0	14.1	.49	6.8
Boneless	.2	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	.1	---	---
Ground beef	28.5	1.1	13.7	.52	6.8	4/.5	.3	.3	.14	4.2	29.0	1.0	14.0	.49	6.7
Pork	21.3	.8	13.2	.50	6.5	---	---	---	.01	---	21.3	.7	13.2	.47	6.3
Fresh	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cured	21.3	.8	13.2	.50	6.5	---	---	---	.01	---	21.3	.7	13.2	.47	6.3
Poultry	102.3	3.9	31.7	1.19	15.7	1.8	.9	.6	.30	8.5	104.1	3.7	32.2	1.13	15.4
Chicken (fresh frozen)	57.9	2.2	17.5	.66	8.7	4/.4	.2	.1	.06	1.4	58.3	2.0	17.6	.62	8.4
Turkey (fresh, frozen)	42.8	1.6	14.1	.53	7.0	1.4	.7	.5	.24	7.0	44.2	1.6	14.5	.51	6.9
Other	1.6	.1	.2	.01	.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	.1	.2	.01	---

Table 19.--Quantity and value of donated food used in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1962-June 1963 1/ --Continued

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other schools					All schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Eggs (processed) 5/	32.9	1.2	9.8	.37	4.9	.8	.44	.2	.12	2.8	33.7	1.2	10.1	.35	4.8
Sugars, sweets	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	22.6	.9	2.4	.09	1.2	.6	.3	.1	.03	1.4	23.2	.8	2.5	.09	1.2
White (fresh)	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4	---	---	---	---
Sweet	22.2	.9	2.4	.09	1.2	.6	.3	.1	.03	1.4	22.8	.8	2.5	.09	1.2
Fresh fruit (other than citrus)	26.7	1.0	3.7	.14	1.8	4/.8	.4	.1	.06	1.4	27.5	1.0	3.8	.13	1.8
Canned fruits and vegetables	207.6	7.8	25.3	.95	12.5	4/.6	.3	.1	.05	1.4	208.2	7.3	25.4	.89	12.3
Canned fruits	101.0	3.8	12.9	.49	6.4	4/.2	.1	---	.02	---	101.3	3.6	12.9	.45	6.3
Canned vegetables	106.6	4.0	12.4	.47	6.1	4/.3	.2	.1	.04	1.4	106.9	3.8	12.5	.44	6.0
Dried fruits and vegetables	22.5	.8	1.6	.06	.8	2.4	1.2	.2	.08	2.8	24.8	.9	1.7	.06	.8
Dried fruits (raisins)	.6	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6	---	.1	---	---
Dried vegetables (beans)	21.8	.8	1.5	.06	.7	2.4	1.2	.2	.08	2.8	24.2	.8	1.7	.06	.8
Miscellaneous food (nuts, peanut butter	10.7	.4	3.6	.13	1.8	.6	.3	.22	.10	2.8	11.3	.4	3.7	.13	1.8

1/ Because of rounding, the columns will not have always add up to the totals.
2/ Bread and bakery products are not distributed by Federal Government. May represent food prepared at a central school bakery using Federally donated flour.
3/ No donations were reported for bread, fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes), frozen fruits and vegetables, [illegible], and beverages.
4/ Commodities available only to schools participating in National School Lunch Program during 1962-63.
5/ Weight computed on shell-egg-equivalent basis (1 pound dried eggs equivalent to 4.35 pounds of shell eggs).

Table [illegible].--Quantity and value of purchased food in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1962-June 1963 1/

Kind of food	NSLP school: Quantity of food: Total	NSLP school: Quantity of food: Per pupil	NSLP school: Value of food: Total	NSLP school: Value of food: Per pupil	NSLP school: Value of food: Percentage of all food	Other public schools: Quantity of food: Total	Other public schools: Quantity of food: Per pupil	Other public schools: Value of food: Total	Other public schools: Value of food: Per pupil	Other public schools: Value of food: Percentage of all food	All public schools: Quantity of food: Total	All public schools: Quantity of food: Per pupil	All public schools: Value of food: Total	All public schools: Value of food: Per pupil	All public schools: Value of food: Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
All food	4,405.7	166.0	669.1	25.21	100.0	296.5	153.1	51.5	26.62	100.0	4,702.2	165.1	720.6	25.31	100.0
Milk and milk products	2,578.8	97.2	301.2	11.35	45.0	123.7	63.9	15.9	8.20	30.9	2,702.5	94.9	317.1	11.13	44.0
Fresh fluid milk	2,496.6	94.1	272.2	10.26	40.7	117.4	60.6	13.0	6.69	25.2	2,615.0	91.8	285.2	10.02	39.6
Processed milk	2.5	.1	.4	.01	.1	.1	.1	---	.01	---	2.6	.1	.4	.01	.1
Cream, all types	1.5	.1	.6	.02	.1	.2	.1	.1	.03	.1	1.7	.1	.7	.02	.1
Ice cream and milk product	73.0	2.8	26.2	.99	3.9	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.06	4.1	78.4	2.8	28.3	.99	3.9
Cheese	4.8	.2	1.6	.06	.2	.6	.3	.8	.41	1.6	5.5	.2	2.4	.08	.3
Nonfat items	.4	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4	---	.1	---	---
Fats and oils	28.4	1.1	5.8	.22	.9	2.7	1.4	.6	.29	1.2	31.2	1.1	6.4	.22	.9
Butter	1.0	---	.3	.01	---	.1	---	---	.01	---	1.0	---	.3	.01	---
Margarine	.5	---	.1	---	---	.3	.2	---	.02	---	.8	---	.1	.01	---
Shortening	3.8	.1	.7	.03	.1	.6	.3	.1	.06	.2	4.5	.2	.9	.03	.1
Salad and cooking oils	3.4	.1	.8	.03	.1	.4	.2	.1	.04	.2	3.8	.1	.9	.03	.1
Salad dressing	19.8	.7	3.9	.15	.6	1.3	.7	.3	.15	.6	21.1	.7	4.2	.15	.6
Flour and other cereal products	39.1	1.5	6.8	.26	1.0	2.7	1.4	.4	.22	.8	41.8	1.5	7.2	.25	1.0
Flour other than mixes	5.2	.2	.4	.02	.1	.5	.3	---	.02	---	5.7	.2	.5	.02	.1
Prepared mixes	4.9	.2	1.4	.05	.2	.3	.1	.1	.05	.2	5.2	.2	1.5	.05	.2
Cereals	29.0	1.1	4.9	.19	.7	1.9	1.0	.3	.16	.6	30.8	1.1	5.2	.18	.7
Rice	1.4	.1	.2	.01	---	.2	.1	---	.02	---	1.6	.1	.2	.01	---
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	21.2	.8	4.1	.15	.6	1.4	.7	.2	.12	.4	22.6	.8	4.3	.15	.6
Other	6.4	.2	.6	.03	---	.3	.1	---	.01	---	6.7	.2	.6	.02	---
Bakery products	262.6	9.9	56.5	2.13	8.4	23.5	12.1	6.2	3.20	12.0	286.1	10.0	62.7	2.20	8.7
Bread	142.2	5.4	22.2	.84	3.3	7.7	4.0	1.4	.70	2.7	149.9	5.3	23.5	.83	3.3
Baked goods other than bread	120.4	4.5	34.3	1.29	5.1	15.8	8.2	4.8	2.50	9.3	136.2	4.8	39.2	1.38	5.4
Crackers	6.7	.3	2.0	.08	.3	2.2	1.1	.2	.09	.4	8.9	.3	2.2	.08	.3
Rolls	68.0	2.6	15.6	.59	2.3	5.9	3.1	1.5	.80	2.9	73.9	2.6	17.1	.60	2.4
Cakes and pies	11.4	.4	4.0	.15	.6	.4	.2	.2	.08	.4	11.8	.4	4.2	.15	.6
Other bakery products	34.3	1.3	12.6	.48	1.9	7.3	3.8	3.0	1.53	5.8	41.6	1.5	15.6	.55	2.2

Table 20.--Quantity and value of purchased food in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other public schools					All public schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Meat, poultry, and fish	266.0	10.0	126.4	4.76	18.9	24.2	12.5	11.5	5.95	22.3	290.2	10.2	137.9	4.84	19.1
Meat	204.1	7.7	98.3	3.70	14.7	19.3	10.0	9.4	4.86	18.3	223.5	7.8	107.7	3.78	14.9
Beef	112.8	4.2	54.5	2.05	8.1	12.9	6.7	6.2	3.19	12.0	125.7	4.4	60.7	2.13	8.4
Bone in	6.7	.3	3.2	.12	.5	.4	.2	.2	.09	.4	7.0	.2	3.3	.12	.5
Boneless	17.8	.7	10.4	.39	1.6	1.7	.9	1.0	.53	1.9	19.4	.7	11.4	.40	1.6
Ground beef	79.9	3.0	36.3	1.37	5.4	9.4	4.8	4.2	2.18	8.2	89.3	3.1	40.5	1.42	5.6
Other	8.4	.3	4.7	.18	.7	1.5	.7	.7	.39	1.4	10.0	.3	5.4	.19	.7
Pork	35.1	1.3	18.1	.68	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.7	.86	3.3	38.0	1.3	19.7	.69	2.7
Fresh	10.3	.4	4.9	.19	.7	.5	.3	.3	.16	.6	10.9	.4	5.2	.18	.7
Cured	24.6	.9	13.0	.49	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.3	.70	2.5	26.9	.9	14.4	.50	2.0
Other pork	.2	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	.1	---	---
Veal	2.9	.1	1.8	.07	.3	---	---	---	.02	---	2.9	.1	1.8	.06	.2
Lamb	.9	---	.6	.02	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.9	---	.6	.02	.1
Variety meats	2.4	.1	1.1	.04	.2	.5	.2	.2	.12	.4	2.9	.1	1.3	.05	.2
Lunch meats	50.1	1.9	22.2	.84	3.3	3.0	1.6	1.3	.67	2.5	53.1	1.9	23.5	.83	3.3
Poultry	20.1	.8	7.8	.29	1.2	1.8	.9	.7	.35	1.4	21.9	.8	8.4	.30	1.2
Chicken	14.8	.6	5.7	.22	.9	1.6	.9	.6	.31	1.2	16.5	.6	6.3	.22	.9
Turkey	5.2	.2	2.0	.08	.3	.1	.1	.1	.03	.2	5.3	.2	2.1	.07	.3
Other poultry	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish and shellfish	41.8	1.6	20.3	.77	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.4	.75	2.7	44.9	1.6	21.4	.76	3.0
Fish, fresh frozen	26.0	1.0	11.2	.42	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	.50	1.9	28.2	1.0	12.1	.43	1.7
Canned	14.7	.6	8.4	.32	1.3	.8	.4	.4	.22	.8	15.4	.5	8.8	.31	1.2
Shellfish	1.2	---	.7	.03	.1	.1	---	.1	.03	.2	1.3	---	.8	.03	.1
Eggs	16.1	.6	4.5	.17	.7	2.1	1.1	.5	.26	1.0	18.2	.6	5.0	.18	.7
Fresh	15.6	.6	4.4	.17	.7	1.5	.8	.3	.17	.6	17.1	.6	4.7	.17	.7
Processed	.5	---	.2	.01	---	.6	.3	.2	.09	.4	1.1	---	.3	.01	---
Sugars, sweets	92.1	3.5	12.6	.48	1.9	11.0	5.7	1.6	.83	3.1	103.1	3.6	14.2	.50	2.0
Sugar	79.5	3.0	9.6	.36	1.4	8.6	4.5	1.0	.49	1.9	88.1	3.1	10.6	.37	1.5
Sirups	2.3	.1	.4	.02	.1	.1	.1	---	.01	---	2.5	.1	.4	.02	.1
Jellies	7.0	.3	11.0	.04	.1	.7	.4	.1	.06	.3	7.8	.3	1.1	.04	.2
Candies	3.9	.1	1.7	.06	.3	1.5	.8	.5	.27	1.0	5.5	.2	2.1	.08	.3
Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	220.0	8.3	18.4	.69	2.7	20.7	10.7	2.8	1.45	5.4	245.6	8.7	21.1	.74	2.8
White	140.1	7.6	9.7	.36	1.4	16.1	8.3	1.3	.66	2.5	202.4	7.1	10.4	.37	1.5

Table [illegible].--Quantity and value of purchased food in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 196[illegible]-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other public schools					All public schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Potato chips and sticks	10.7	.4	5.2	.20	.8	2.4	1.2	1.1	.55	2.1	13.1	.5	6.3	.[illegible]	.[illegible]
Dehydrated	7.4	.3	1.8	.07	.3	.8	.4	.3	.14	.6	8.3	.3	2.0	.07	.3
Sweet	20.7	.8	1.8	.07	.3	1.4	.7	.2	.10	.4	22.1	.8	2.0	.07	.3
Fresh vegetables	157.4	5.9	18.1	.68	2.7	8.3	4.3	1.1	.57	2.1	165.8	5.8	19.[illegible]	.69	2.7
Deep green and yellow	18.6	.7	2.1	.08	.3	.8	.4	.1	.05	.2	19.4	.7	2.2	.08	.3
Other	90.7	3.4	99.5	.36	1.4	4.8	2.5	.7	.35	1.4	95.5	3.4	10.1	.36	1.4
Tomatoes	16.5	.6	2.7	.10	.4	1.1	.6	.2	.08	.4	17.6	.6	2.8	.10	.4
Other vegetables	31.6	1.2	3.9	.15	.6	1.6	.8	.2	.09	.4	33.2	1.2	4.1	.11	.6
Fresh fruit (excluding juices)	63.2	2.4	6.1	.23	.9	3.1	1.6	.3	.17	.6	66.3	2.3	6.4	.[illegible]	.9
Citrus fruit	16.0	.6	1.5	.06	.2	1.4	.7	.1	.07	.2	17.4	.6	1.6	.06	.2
Fruit other than citrus	47.2	1.8	4.6	.17	.7	1.7	.9	.2	.09	.4	48.9	1.7	4.8	.17	.7
Frozen fruits and vegetables	16.3	.6	3.3	.13	.5	1.9	1.0	.4	.19	.8	18.2	.6	3.7	.13	.5
Fruits	2.2	.1	.6	.02	.1	.9	.5	.2	.10	.4	3.1	.1	.8	.03	.1
Vegetables	14.1	.5	2.7	.10	.4	1.0	.5	.2	.09	.4	15.1	.5	2.9	.10	.4
Canned fruits and vegetables	451.9	17.0	64.2	2.42	9.6	25.6	13.2	3.7	1.91	7.2	477.6	16.8	67.9	2.38	9.4
Fruits	172.1	6.5	27.6	1.04	4.1	10.5	5.4	1.7	.88	3.3	182.6	6.4	29.3	1.03	4.1
Apples	44.9	1.7	6.3	.24	.9	1.9	1.0	.3	.14	.6	46.7	1.6	6.6	.23	.9
Peaches	40.8	1.5	5.8	.22	.9	2.2	1.1	.3	.15	.6	42.9	1.5	6.1	.21	.8
Mixed fruits	24.9	.9	4.5	.17	.7	.8	.4	.1	.07	.2	25.7	.9	4.6	.16	.6
Other	61.5	2.4	11.0	.41	1.6	5.6	2.9	1.0	.52	1.9	67.3	2.4	12.0	.43	1.8
Vegetables	279.8	10.5	36.6	1.38	5.5	15.2	7.8	2.0	1.04	3.9	295.0	10.4	38.6	1.35	5.4
Baked beans	24.2	.9	2.5	.10	.4	1.7	.9	.1	.07	.2	25.9	.9	2.7	.09	.4
Snap beans	64.0	2.4	8.9	.33	1.3	3.4	1.8	.5	.25	1.0	67.4	2.4	9.3	.33	1.3
Corn	35.1	1.3	5.0	.19	.7	2.4	1.3	.4	.18	.8	37.5	1.3	5.4	.19	.7
Green peas	44.3	1.7	6.4	.24	1.0	1.4	.7	.2	.10	.4	45.7	1.6	6.5	.23	.9
Tomatoes	26.8	1.0	3.9	.15	.6	3.0	1.5	.4	.22	.8	29.8	1.0	4.3	.15	.6
Other	84.5	3.2	9.9	.37	1.5	3.3	1.6	.4	.22	.7	88.7	3.2	10.4	.36	1.5
Juices	37.5	1.4	2.7	.10	.4	1.9	1.0	.2	.09	.4	39.3	1.4	2.9	.10	.4
Canned citrus juices	21.0	.8	1.2	.04	.2	1.7	.9	.1	.07	.2	22.7	.8	1.3	.05	.2

Table 20.--Quantity and value of purchased food in public schools with lunch programs, total and per pupil, July 1962-June 1963 1/--Continued

Kind of food	NSLP schools					Other public schools					All public schools				
	Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food			Quantity of food		Value of food		
	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food	Total	Per pupil	Total	Per pupil	Percentage of all food
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Canned fruit juice other than citrus	11.0	.4	.[illegible]	.03	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	11.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.1
Canned vegetable juice	3.4	.1	.4	.01	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	3.[illegible]	.1	.[illegible]	.01	.1
Frozen and powdered juice	2.0	---	.5	.02	---	---	---	---	.01	---	[illegible].1	---	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	---
Dried fruits and vegetables	10.5	.4	1.6	.06	.2	1.0	.5	.1	.04	.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.[illegible]
Dried fruits	2.5	.1	.6	.02	.1	.1	---	---	.01	---	[illegible].[illegible]	.1	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.1
Dried vegetables	7.9	.3	1.0	.04	.1	1.0	.5	---	.02	---	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	.1
Beverages	17.3	.7	4.7	.18	.7	30.9	16.[illegible]	3.3	1.[illegible]	[illegible].4	[illegible]	1.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].1
Baking chocolate and cocoa	[illegible].[illegible]	.1	.[illegible]	.03	.1	11.1	5.7	1.1	.[illegible]	.1	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft drinks	7.5	.3	1.1	.04	.2	7.1	3.7	.[illegible]	.4[illegible]	1.[illegible]	14.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	6.9	.3	[illegible].7	.10	.4	12.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	1.4	.7[illegible]	[illegible].7	[illegible].7	.7	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]
Miscellaneous food	142.9	5.4	36.[illegible]	1.36	5.4	13.1	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	1.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	156.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]
Nuts and peanut butter	[illegible].8	[illegible].5	1.[illegible]	.05	[illegible]	.[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	.4	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soups	[illegible].7	.[illegible]	4.6	.17	.7	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.17	.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]	.1[illegible]	[illegible]
Catsup, chili sauce, barbecue sauce, tomato relishes	[illegible].[illegible]	.[illegible]	4.4	.17	.7	[illegible].[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.4	1.[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickles, olives, relishes other than tomato	[illegible].5	.[illegible]	[illegible].4	.[illegible]	.4	1.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	.11	.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puddings, pie fillings, and miscellaneous sweets	[illegible].1	1.6	13.1	.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].4	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All mixtures prepared with or without meat	[illegible].[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	.11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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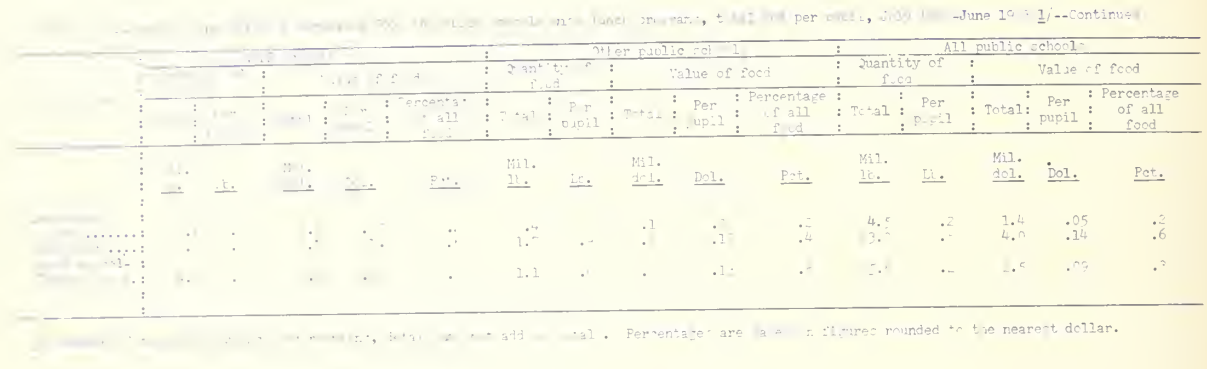

Table 21.--Sampling error of estimates of value of food used in public and private schools with lunch programs, July 1962-June 1963

Kind of food	Schools under National School Lunch Program	Other schools	All schools
Milk and milk products	6	24	6
Meat, poultry, and fish	6	27	6
Fats and oils	9	32	8
Flour and other cereal products	7	31	6
Bakery products	10	30	9
Eggs	9	29	8
Sugars and sweets	8	29	8
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	9	30	8
Fresh vegetables other than potatoes	6	28	6
Fresh fruit, (including citrus, excluding juice)	8	33	8
Frozen fruit and vegetables, (excluding potatoes and juice)	14	54	14
Canned fruits and vegetables, (excluding potatoes)	6	28	5
Juices, canned, frozen, etc	21	47	20
Dried fruits and vegetables	8	43	7
Beverages	17	46	21
Miscellaneous food	9	31	8

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